The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

The Repeal of the Silver Law. Nomination of Judge Jackson to the Supreme Court. The Petition of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.— This is going to be silver week in Congress, and conservative democrats will be very much disappointed if the result is not a compromise measure that will become a law, and settle, at least for a time, the very troublesome and very important question. It has been known ever since Congress came together that President elect Cleveland was very anxious for this congress to put a stop to the purchase of silver, which he believes to menace the prosperity of the country. It was through the efforts of his immediate friends in the house that Thursday and Friday of this week have been designated for the consideration of the Andrews bill for the repeal of the silver law and amending the National Banking law. It is believed that a sufficient number of democrats in the house have changed their views on this question to make the passage of this bill probable by the house, but it is not thought that it can get through the senate; hence the movement to effect a compromise that will be satisfactory to the silver men and at the same time will suspend the purchase of silver. Senator Hill, who voted for the present silver law, now holds the same opinion about the purchase of silver that Mr. Cleveland does and is working to bring about its suspension. This week will determine whether a compromise is possible, and and if it is not accomplished an extra session early in the spring is believed by Mr. Cleveland's closest friends to be inevitable.

It is probable that there will be some tariff legislation at this session after all. The house Ways and Means committee favors, and there is very little opposition anywhere, the repeal of that clause of the McKinley law which raises the tariff on linen goods fifty per cent. on and after January 1, 1894. It is admitted by the republicans that this clause has failed to accomplish what it was intended to do—develop the linen industry in the United States.

Senator Harris, of Tennesee, says that Judge Jackson of that state who has been nominated to the vacancy on the Supreme Court, although commonly classed as a democrat, and appointed to his present position on the Bench of the Circuit Court by Mr. Cleveland, is as good a republican as Mr. Harrison. That there will be strong opposition from both sides of the senate to Jackson's confirmation is certain, but whether it will be strong enough to defeat him is not yet apparent. Some republicans will oppose him because he is classed as a democrat, others because they had served notice on Mr. Harrison that they would oppose any nomination he made to the vacancy. Most of the democrats who oppose the confirmation do so on principle; they believe the vacancy should have been left for Mr. Cleveland to fill but there are others who while not opposed to Judge Jackson personally will vote against his confirmation because to vote for him would morally bind them to vote for Mr. Harrison's nomination to the vacancy which his confirmation would leave in the Circuit court, and it is considered certain that a republican would be nominated. It is creditable to Judge Jackson that not one word has been said by anybody against his ability and personal fitness for the honor. Contrary to precedent his nomination was referred to a committee, and it will surprise very few should that committee fail to report it back to the Senate.

Representative Blount, of Georgia, chairman of the house committee on Foreign Affairs, who voluntarily retires from congress on the 4th of March after having served continuously therein for twenty years, was the recipient on Saturday of an unusual, and unexpected compliment from his colleagues on the floor of the house. It was while the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was under consideration that Mr. Blount was honored by such praise as few men have received, from political associates as well as opponents. Among those who made speeches in honor of the retiring statesman were Representatives Holman, of Indiana; Hitt, of Ill; Bland, of Mo.; O'Neill, of Pa.; Springer, of Ill.; and McCreary, of Ken. No greater compliment than that paid by Mr. Hitt, when he said: "In the consideration of public questions Mr. Blount has been a patriot and not a partisan," has ever been or ever will be paid a legislator.

The Hawaiian commission having presented the petition of the government they represent for annexation to the United States, to Mr. Harrison, through the Secretary of State, are now waiting as patiently as they may for an answer. In spite of the mystery with which the officials of the State department are trying to surround the matter there would be little doubt of the character of the answer were it not so near the close of Mr. Harrison's term. He unquestionably favors annexation, but may, so long as it can hardly be consummated under his administration, conclude to leave it for Mr. Cleveland and the democratic congress to arrange. That is certainly what he should do.

A Romance of Trade.

Should the Sandwich Islands pass under the American flag it will make more than one man happy. The true inwardness of the so called revolution seemed really to be the sugar business. It had been depressed somewhat a few years ago, and the prlncipal owners of the cane fields, the Hawaiian Commercial Company, saw its stock declining day after day. From $60 a share down to $1.00 is rather "rough sledding." It is not known how much Mr. Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, had to do with the decline. It is simply supposable that he shared in the benefits of the "freezing out" game, if such it was. At any rate the new reciprocity treaty happened to help him amazingly. Nine-tenths of the Commercial company's stock had been sold for assessments, and was absorbed by Spreckels. Says an apparently well informed newspaper:

"Now here comes the milk in the cocoanut of the revolution. If the United States can be induced to annex the islands this Hawaiian Commercial Company will jump from 10 cents to $15 a share within a week, and every sugar planter on the islands will see an immediate increase of 50 per cent in the value of his cane fields and sugar mills.

"The moment annexation goes into effect Hawaii becomes a vital part of this country, and every pound of sugar produced on the islands receives two cents bounty. This amounts to the fat sum of $40 per ton and represents a good profit to the planters.

Is it any wonder that Claus Spreckels, having engineered the gigantic deal by which he and his association have wrecked and then absorbed the Hawaiian Commercial Company, should now desire to put the finishing touch to the deal by securing annexation to the United States.

By it they will rake in $5,000,000 on the increase in value of the company's stock and millions a year on sugar bounties. His own extensive plantations will be converted from a losing to a paying business, and trade with the islands, the transportation of which he controls will be vastly increased.

Take it all around, annexation will put into Spreckle's own pockets not less than $10,000,000 in cash, a larger sum than he cleaned up by his shrewd opposition to the Sugar Trust and his final selling out to that big monopoly.

Had a Right at Homestead.

During the cross-examination of Captain Cooper, of the Pinkerton service, in the trial of Jack Clifford, Judge Stowe stopped the attorneys for the defense who were seeking to show that the Pinkertons were trespassers at Homestead. The Judge said: "I won't allow such questions. These men were going to Homestead on a lawful errand and had a right to go. These rioters had no business there. Even if the Pinkertons had been going there to take the mill by force they were justified in doing so and no one had a right to dispute it in the court, and you may as well understand that just now. Such ideas as you attempt to advance never have been the law, are not the law and I hope never will be the law. It is anarchistic to advance such sentiment and I will allow no one to advance such ideas here." Mr. Brennan, who had asked the objectionable questions, tried several times to reply to the judge, but was silenced.

IN THE house at Harrisburg, Mr King, of Clearfield, offered a resolution reciting the destruction of forests in this state, so that there exists grave fears of game animals becoming extinct on account of the destruction of their natural haunts, and asking that a joint legislative committee be appointed to examine into the feasibility of having a large section of these forests secured by the state authorities for the purpose of establishing a natural state park. The Seven mountain district, including Bear meadows, would make a suitable park for game. There are plenty of streams and wild grasses for game to feed on in this region.

OVER 2,000 schools in this state outside of Philadelphia are already supplied by the respective boards with free books, and it is predicted that in a few years the practice will have become general throughout the commonwealth.

NEW STATE LAWS.

Important Bills Introduced in the House and Senate.

Among the bills introduced in the senate at Harrisburg were the following:

By Mr. Brown, of York—To enlarge the powers of the state board of agriculture so as to enforce the act to prevent adulteration of dairy products, and to authorize the appointment of a "dairy and food commissioner;" also to provide for the recovery of penalties for adulteration and their payment to the agricultural board.

By Mr. Meredith—To apportion the congressional districts of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Logan—To make the dying declaration of a female on whom an abortion has been produced or attempted competent evidence in the trial of any person accused of such crime.

In the house a number of bills were reported from committee.

Mr. Seyfert—To provide for the better supervision of the common schools.

Mr. Grisby—Amending the act for the punishment of gambling.

Mr. Jeffries—Amending the retail liquor license fees as follows: Cities of 100,000, $500; 75,000, $400; 50,000, $300; 25,000, $200; boroughs, $150; townships, $75.

Mr. Walton—To prevent the employment of children under fifteen years in and around elevators.

Mr. Fow—To protect the life and limb of persons employed on new buildings.

Mr. Marshall—To repeal the ballot act so far as it relates to February elections.

Tally One for the Groom.

After two attempts at a wedding, the marriage of George Baily and his cousin, Miss Bertha Baily, has been declared off at Catawissa, Pa. Young Baily is a rich farmer and the bride that was to have been is a social favorite in that town. A month ago wedding invitations were sent to a score of friends. The day set for the marriage came and everything, from the preacher to the big dinner was ready. When the bride reached the parlor door she looked frightened and started upstairs to her room. No amount of coaxing could get her out.

The friends of the proud people were astonished. The wedding was postponed. The groom seemed to have hope and was unremitting in his attentions. The girl finally yielded to his entreaties and Wednesday was set for the final vows. The same minister was on hand, but before he concluded the ceremony, the groom paralyzed everybody present by declaring that he had changed his mind and wouldn't be married. That settled it for good.

Preserve the Forests.

It is high time Pennsylvania arouses to the importance of forest preservation. Centre county once so highly favored with magnificent forests of stately pine, and all the other varieties of trees, is now fast becoming a clear patch, and we should guard against that, beginning right now. The New York *Tribune* remarks: It has occurred to the long-headed, public spirited citizens of Pennsylvania that the time has come to devise measures for the preservation of the forests of that state. Accordingly they have procured the introduction of a bill in the Legislature which provides for the appointment of a forestry commission whose duty it shall be "to examine and report on the condition of the slopes and summits of the state and the presence or absence of forests thereon, for the purpose of determining the influence on the stage of water in the rivers, the amount of timber remaining standing and how the supply can be increased and maintained." This obviously is a promising beginning.

ALL THE schemes before the legislature for new road laws, are so much poppy-cock. Any township can make just as good roads as it desires under the road laws as they now are. Only don't elect incompetents as supervisors, which is so often done. Spend a little more on roads now, and have them better, and it will more than be made up in a few years. But, what is spent, let it be done to be as lasting as possible on our roads. Here lies the whole secret in good roads.

THE SENATOR from this district, Mr. Meek, is upon the following committees: Banks, compare bills, congressional apportionment, federal relations, insurance, legislative apportionment and public printing.

—For warm, comfortable and serviceable clothing, and at the sam time secure them at a low figure, go to Lewins, at the famous Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and you will get just the articles wanted. See his stock before purchasing.

INSURRECTION

RACKET IN SCHOOL LAST MONDAY MORNING.

A Slight Opposition of a Scholar in which Developed the Authority of the Principal.

About eleven o'clock on Monday morning, the female pupils of the grammar schools, first to arrive from the school building, spread the startling information that there had been a row in school, so much in fact that the schools were dismissed, or rather that the scholars had left the school building of their own accord and refused to undergo the tyranical rulings of the principal. Soon after a crowd of the boys came down and gave further particulars in a highly colored story of the abuse of a pupil, to which they refused to be witnesses, which when sifted down amounted to nothing and was but proper.

The facts of the case as carefully gleaned are, that for several days Prof. Cresswell has been greatly annoyed by matches being placed on the floor upon which the pupils would tread and they would explode, much to the detriment of the schools, and also endangering the school property and possibly the safety of all. By careful work he was enabled to get at the bottom of the trouble, and discovered who the boys were who threw the parlor matches on the floor. On Monday morning he attempted to reprimand one of the boys by whipping, and after administering four of five strokes with the rod, the boy seemingly fainted, and of course a slight uproar ensued. The faint was a feint, and was merely a gag, but in it the other scholars found sufficient grounds to spread a highly colored and much inflamed story of the abuse by the principal, and that they would not return to school unless the principal was removed. The poys expected public sympathy, which was not forthcoming as per expectations, and they began slowly to relate true facts, and in the afternoon all returned and the school resumed its former time course.

Prof. Cresswell was upheld by citizens in the course he pursued and some even stated that his actions should have been more severe than they were, and the nature of the crime was such that there was occasion for severe reprimand and censure. The boys were a crestfallen looking lot when their little scheme was exploded and they returned to school as all good boys should do, with the knowledge that they will not be able to run the schools. Prof. Crisswell was placed in the position to govern the schools and in his judgment he alone should do so, not his pupils.

How Mingle Succeeds.

There are various methods employed to bring about success in business. Mingle has relied on but one method. That one—selling good goods at small profits. If he didn't sell good shoes he would be foolish for selling at small profits, because he could never establish a trade. He could sell a customer one pair of shoes, no more. But by selling nothing but reliable goods he has established himself so firmly that the bitterest competition has failed to draw his trade from him in the least. He is selling today more boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods than ever before, and he is selling to the best people in the county. Everything is marked as low as it could be. When you want shoes don't miss Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

Cattle Frozen in Transit.

Hundreds of heads of live stock have died from the recent blizzard in Kansas. The stock, which came in from Southern Kansas, was generally in good condition, but from Nebraska and Western Kansas came many animals that were frozen. The snow and ice were blown through the opening between the slats of the cars, covering the suffering animals. Those near the sides of the cars had their backs, ears, and tails frozen. Hundreds of them died, or were at once killed to end their misery.

Entered Its 12th Year.

The Lewisburg *News* has entered its 12th year. Brother Focht has made a live paper out of it. May it always prosper.

Died of Heart Failure.

Richard Brooks, aged 74, residing at Gilltown, Centre county, died Wednesday morning of heart failure.

Will be put in Blast.

The Bellefonte furnace, it is reported, will be put in blast about March 1st, and will employ about 600 men.

—Go to the Philad. Branch, and you will receive clothing that are unequaled in quality and price. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

CUTTING INTO PENSIONS.

A Number of Amendments Adopted Changing the Law of 1890.

The Democratic members of the house sub-committee on appropriations in framing the annual pension appropriation bill for submission to the full committee made a vigorous onslaught on the dependent and disability pension act proposed by the Republican congress in 1890. They have adopted a number of amendments changing that law. The following are the princiral changes made: That no widow shall receive a pension under the act of 1890 unless married to the soldier prior to 1879; that no person shall receive a pension under the act of 1890 unless disabled in the service from manual labor and in receipt of an income of less than $600 a year, and that no non-resident of the United States shall receive a pension unless he was actually disabled in the service.

Another amendment provides for the appointment of a commission to consider necessary modifications in the pension laws and to report at the next congress. Most of these amendments were offered by Mr. O'Neil, of Massachusetts, who stated that they were framed so as not to exclude persons actually dependent, but would require all persons to prove that they were, in fact, disabled and dependent, as contemplated in the title or the act of 1890. They were adopted by a vote of three to two, the Democratic members—Messrs. Mutchler, O'Neil and Livingstone voting yes, and Messrs. Grout and Bingham nay. The fight against the amendments will be carried by the Republican members into the full committee on appropriations which has yet to act on the bill.

It is said to be likely that some of the Democratic members of the full committee will vote against their associates on the sub-committee. If the amendments get out of the committee a lively fight in the house is certain, as their effect would be to purge the pension lists of a number of persons now on them.

SPRING MILLS.

Public Sales and Flittings Seriously Discussed—Taking an Inventory of Stock.

Ground hog day was favorable for an early spring, but the surface of the earth in Spring Mills is favorable for an early fall.

Our young christians who labor so faithfully during the protracted meeting sometimes steal another fellow's best girl after church is out.

The talk of public sales and flittings is already current among the townfolk. There will be a great many changes of residence in the spring, which will appear in the REPORTER in due time.

Mr. J. W. Baer who has been quite sick the past week is again able to be about.

Mr. G. H. Long, P. P. Long, and C C. Cummings, are at present at Potters Mills taking an inventory of stock contained in the store they purchased from Mr. Jacob Bible. P. P. Long intends to do the business at Potters Mills.

The students of the academy talk of giving an exhibition at the close of school.

Misses Gertrude and Emma Jamison two of our young ladies, left for Milroy last Monday morning, where they have obtained work in the knitting factory.

GREAT STRIKE THREATENED.

Dark shadows of an impending strike are hovering like nightmares over many, if not all, the railroad lines entering Chicago. On authority from several reliable sources, it seems more than probable that within ten days a herculean attempt will be made to tie up every locomotive and car in the city and paralyze the traffic on many thousands of miles of tracks.

So apprehensive have the officials of one of the eastern trunk lines become that it is reported they are refusing to receive east bound freight and traffic from western lines. Starting with the unorganized switchmen, the disaffection has spread until, it is claimed, the various branches of organized employes will unite in one of the most determined strikes ever known in railroad annals.

Close observers will agree with us that the world is never without a sensation; when one dies off there may be a brief calm, when up comes another to engage the press and the minds of the people. The present sensation is the Hawaiian question. What will the next be? some railroad or other horror, a war, a revolution, a coup d'etat, or something else unlooked for.

FROM Centre Hall to the Hawaiian islands 5100 miles—3000 by rail, and 2100 by steamer. Are you going? Flowers and sugar abound there.

A Monster Engine.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has lately completed at the Altoona shops a monster engine, the trial of which will be awaited with great interest by railroad men all over the country. This big specimen of mechanical skill is another exemplification of the growing tendency of locomotive designers toward a larger diameter for driving wheels and a greater weight in engines for passenger service. This latest production of the Altoona shops is the nature of an experiment. The engine will be given a thorough trial soon when observations will be made as to its speed and consumption of fuel as compared with the present engines in use on the road.

The drive wheels of the new locomotive are seven feet in diameter. They are of four coupled style, and each pair bears up a weight of twenty tons. The four bogie wheels are each three and one-half feet in diameter and carry twenty-five tons. The total weight of the engine alone is 145,600 pounds, and the tender weighs 69,440 pounds when in ordinary running condition. The total weight of the engine and tender is ninety-six tons.

The engine is of the compound pattern. The diameter of the high pressure cylinder at the left hand side is nineteen and one-half inches. The low pressure cylinder has a diameter of thirty-one inches. The working pressure of the boiler is 200 pounds to the square inch. The boiler is five feet in diameter and twenty-seven feet long and forty inches wide, inside measurement. The height from the rail to the bottom of the boiler is six and a half feet, so that a tall man could walk under it without stooping.

Attractive Tours to the Near South, via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The advantageous season of the year and the attractive destinations fixed for the tour to the near South on February 9th make it one of the most desirable of pleasure trips. The territory traversed is the most attractive and historical portion of the Union, embracing as it does a picturesque route, the military post of Old Point Comfort, the beautiful resort of Virginia Beach, and the cities of Richmond and Washington. The rates of $45.00 from New York and $42.50 from Philadelphia cover railroad fare, hotel accommodations, and all necessary expenses during the entire time of nine days spent on the tour. For an extended tour to Washington an exceptional opportunity is offered on February 16th. Seven days will be spent on the trip. The rates, including transportation, hotel accommodations, transfers, carriage ride and a trip to Mt. Vernon, are very low. This tour affords ample time for thoroughly viewing and resting at the Nation's handsomest city. Further information furnished on application to Tourist Agents, 849 Broadway, New York, 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or Ticket Agents, Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Muchly Married.

Centre county can hardly match the man in St. Joseph, Mo., reported of below:

A few months ago McAdams appeared in this city, and in almost as many weeks managed to become engaged to and marry five different women in this and neighboring towns. His victims were all girls who had a little money which McAdams would borrow after the marriage had been performed, on pretense of going to Mount Ayr, Col., to start business. All his marriages were performed under different names, and he was only found out here when the probate judge received a letter from the sixth wife at Kittanning, Pa., asking for information concerning him. McAdams has fled, carrying with him the money he received from his five dupes.

There is quite a diversity of opinion among good men as to the effect of the anti-option bill passed by the senate last week. Some contend it is in the interest of the farmer, others say it is certain to do him more harm than good. We will endeavor to get the strongest arguments pro and con in some issue of the REPORTER and let the reader form his own conclusions.

Some contend that dealing in futures in grain keeps prices up; on the other hand it is alleged that this is one of the causes of low prices. The opponents of anti-option aver that the bill is unconstitutional because it interferes with private business affairs and produce a strong argument on this point.

IF THE tariff should be taken off bituminous coal it would be a good thing for consumers of anthracite. Bituminous to a great degree determines the price of anthracite, and if the tariff were removed from coal coming from Nova Scotia the Pennsylvania anthracite dealers would soon find themselves compelled to lower prices.

FOR THE LADIES.

YOU CAN MAKE A MUFF.

Fanciful muffs of velvet to match the dress are in great vogue and furnish the last ornamental touch to the reception toilet. These also the milliner will furnish with the hat or the dressmaker with the gown, or whoever has the knack to fabricate, say a handkerchief case, should be able to make one of them. A strip of velvet, silk lined and wadded, shirred on each edge if you like; one end pointed; rolled up with the pointed end outside and caught down with a bunch of flowers or a bow of lace and ribbon.—[St. Louis Republic.

DAGGERS FOR WOMEN.

A prominent jeweller says that he sells a number of daggers annually to women. These are not ornaments, but serious weapons. They are just large enough to slip easily inside a woman's gown. Some women have these made to order, when they are lavishly adorned and incrusted with precious stones. They are frequently carried in travelling, when they are intended as weapons of defense. They are preferred to revolvers, which are likely to go off summarily and in the wrong direction.—[New York World.

WHAT EUROPEAN QUEENS WEAR.

It has truly been said, and often, that simplicity in dress is true elegance. The sovereign ladies of Europe, though otherwise they do not seem to have any ambition to be leaders of fashion, at all events "lead" this movement.

The Queen of Spain is always quietly dressed; Queen Margaret of Italy, though very artistically and elegantly dressed, never attracts attention by any extravagances of her toilet, and the Empress of Germany is much more interested in the frocks and gowns of her babies than in her own wardrobe. At the Danish court, where everything is of a patriarchal simplicity, no lady wears anything but the simplest costumes, and in Holland and Belgium it is the same.—[Chicago Herald.

A BOOM FOR BRUNETTES.

The brunette type is becoming more numerous in England and on the continent generally. Mr. Gladstone, who observes most things, said some years ago that light-haired people were far less numerous than in his youth. This statement was borne out by the results of the statistical inquiry undertaken by Dr. Beddoe, who examined 726 women, and found that 369 were brunettes and 357 blondes. Carrying this inquiry a step farther, Dr. Beddoe learned that 78.5 per cent of the brunettes had husbands, while only sixty-eight per cent of the blondes were married. From this it appears that in England a brunette has ten chances of being wedded to the nine chances of the blonde; and Dr. Beddoe went on to argue that "the English are becoming darker because the men persist in selecting the dark-haired women as wives." The same thing is happening in Germany, in France, in Switzerland, and elsewhere on the continent.—[New Orleans Picayune.

STYLISH COIFFURES.

The styles and fashions of hair dressing have altered completely in the last few months. The hair falls lower and lower until it rests upon the nape of the neck in a loose knot of the shape of a figure eight. Mrs. Langtry is responsible for this fashion, and it certainly suits her to perfection. Another method is to copy the old-fashioned chignons though, providentially, they are copied in a modified form. Fringes are disappearing rapidly—a tiny curl or two and the remainder of the front hair is waved and brushed back, or the fringe is parted, waved and curled and almost done away with. Every kind of hair waver has been invented, for there is a great return to the smooth, rippling locks so often prated of by our mothers and grandmothers. The touzled, furze-bush style of head is a thing of the past; may it remain in oblivion. Smooth coils and plaits are worn; the sausage roll of a previous day is utterly inadmissible. Hair nets have emerged after years of seclusion, and a fashionable head is as carefully spread with netting as a strawberry bed in July.—[New York World.

VEILING.

Cronstadt veiling has a wide diamond shaped mesh strewn sparsely with medium sized dots.

New soufflé netts are embroidered with small jet or steel beads.

Odessa nett is a rather coarse Russian-style, rather too thick to be very becoming.

Velours Russe is a grenadine veiling with rather wide apart stripes, simulating cords.

Bordered veilings in black and colors with a fine real lace mesh strewn with small flowers or dots are now new, but will be extensively used.

Columbian veiling shows a rather fine mesh with a bordered pattern in small raised dots or jet, which runs around the edge of the veil.

The most fashionable veiling is the fishnet, with raised chenille dots either in single or grouped dots. The mesh is in many instances almost as fine as a cobweb, so that it scarcely shows on the face.

Fine tulle, with composition dots in imitation of jet, are in vogue, and also nett, embroidered with extremely fine jet beads. The jetted veilings are injurious to the eyes.

There is an infinite variety in colored veilings, which come in colors to match the suits.

Fancy veilings are in red, blue, etc., worked in tinsel figures or dots.

Chiffon veiling is new, and is usually seen in white and pale colors; it is softening and becoming to the face and is superseding grenadine.—[St. Louis Republic.

SHE BOUGHT ODD SHOES.

"Have you any second-hand shoes?" inquired a young lady at a Louisville shoe store.

"We don't sell second-hand shoes, miss," said the clerk, shortly.

"No, of course not. I didn't want to buy them, but if you happened to have any that had been left here by persons buying new ones, you know," she suggested, mysteriously.

"Oh, certainly. Here are a pair of buttoned boots—kid—but quite worn out. Would they do?"

"What number are they?"

"Twos—small twos at that. And here is one bronze slipper—thirteen, misses' size."

"But thirteen is an unlucky number," she said, anxiously.

"Not in shoes, miss; and here is a No. 1—not badly worn."

"I will take them all. Thank you so much," and she proffered the clerk payment for the refused shoes.

"There is no charge," he said, as he handed them to her in a neat package. "I suppose you want them for a hanging basket?"

"Mercy, no! My sister is to be married this evening and we want them to throw after the carriage. Our own are all new, and it must be an old shoe always to bring luck."

"I see," said the clerk, and he gazed dreamily after her retreating form, muttering in an emphatic monotone: "And the family shoes range from sixes to eights—I see."—[Boston Gazette.

FASHION NOTES.

Plain, close-fitting sleeves are the exception and not the rule.

New wraps have enormous sleeves, some of them with cuffs just large enough to pass the hand through.

Middle-aged ladies are wearing dresses of maroon, deep-wine-color and ruby velvet, with black lace and jet.

A very handsome dress of black velvet has the front and a long wide sash of heliotrope satin.

Iridescent materials are popular, and are made up with velvet or satin in plain color.

Cardinal velvet and jet is a popular combination for dressy women of all ages.

Pale blue, lavender, and scarlet vails are worn, but as a general thing they are not becoming.

Emerald green and very delicate blue is a very successful combination in evening dresses.

White alpaca is popular for tea gowns and house dresses this season, with an underlining of silk.

Those who do not wish to wear silk petticoats, and yet desire black ones, may have them made of black alpaca.

It is not unusual to see lace and fur on the same bonnet, as lace on winter hats is one of the features of the season.

Suede gloves are still first favorites for evening wear, though kid is now more worn in the street.

Full sleeves, collar, and broad revers of shaded velvet, are used by the best dressmakers for freshening up a black silk gown.

Most of the dresses that are now being made have no darts at the top of the skirt, the fullness being gathered into the waist-band.

Handkerchiefs of pale pink, blue, lavender, green, or yellow chiffon, hemstitched, and finished with a very narrow bordering of black lace, are shown.

All manner of odd little waists, to be worn with the same plain skirt of serviceable black silk, will be of great help in producing a pleasant variety in the wardrobe.

The bracelet glove has a richly embroidered band that fits tightly around the wrist, and it is perfumed by a secret process.

With the ever-to-be-noted evolution in fashions, satin-faced fabrics are again enjoying the greatest popularity, whether in black or colors.

An extremely stylish and elegant costume recently ordered is of the finest white corduroy. It is without trimming, the soft white of the low-cut bodice showing against the delicate shoulders of the wearer.

Among the pretty and useful house-dresses for this season are those made of white French flannel. They are made with a long skirt, a long fitted basque and full sleeves and are trimmed with ruchings and plaitings of pale-tinted silk.

Contrasts in color are the rule for evening wear. It must not, however, be supposed that dresses of one shade are not worn. These are almost always affected by ladies who have the wonderful gift of making something striking out of a single-ground material.

Black velvet dresses are fashionable both for old and young. They are enriched by borders of brown and black fur and a belt, collars, and cuffs embroidered in jet and gold. A bonnet or toque may be trimmed with the same combination.

The long ribbons fancied on the backs of gowns seems to have transferred themselves to the fronts of long cloaks: they are, however, much wider, and are tied in front in very long loops, while the ends reach quite to the edge of the skirt.

The beautifully embroidered band trimmings for dresses for all occasions are extremely fashionable, and likely to continue so. The embroidery is executed in Byzantine, Turkish, and Persian styles, with colored metal and gold and silver thread.

In Paris the new skirts are stiffened around the bottom with steel. This seems to be the natural precursor of the crinoline: but though skirts are very much fuller, and occasionally stiffened with horse-hair to make them stand out, it is very doubtful whether hoops will ever really be the fashion again.

The sweeping changes in the shape of hats and bonnets have brought about a new style of wearing the hair, termed "the bun"—a very descriptive name for the big round knot of hair which is soon to be the fashion. It is worn low, though not so low as the Langtry knot, and demands a larger amount of hair than the majority of women possess.

THE man who first introduced canned tomatoes, the late Harrison W. Crosby, sold his first stock for fifty cents a can. This was in 1848. For a few years past the average price received by the packers has been seven cents per can for a much better product than Mr. Crosby sold for fifty cents.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

NITRO-GLYCERINE AS MEDICINE.—Mr. Blaine's physicians are reported, says the *Sun*, to have said that "several times his life has been recalled by the administration of nitro-glycerine." Nitro-glycerine, although a comparatively "new drug," as the doctors call it, is now commonly used as a heart stimulant. It is administered either hypodermically or internally in cases where heart failure has occurred, or is imminent, and is remarkably quick in its effects in relieving arterial tension. The average dose is 1-100th of a grain, although in exceptional cases as large a dose as 1-25th of a grain is administered. In the drug-stores nitro-glycerine, in liquid form, dissolved in alcohol, is known as "glonoinum," and in soluble compressed form as "tablet triturates of nitro-glycerine." Glonoinum is prepared in various strengths, but most frequently in one-tenth, that is, one part of nitro-glycerine in nine parts of alcohol. When this is to be administered by hypodermic injection one-tenth of a grain of glonoinum is diluted in ten drops of distilled water, and the injection is made with the usual hypodermic syringe under the skin on any convenient part of the body. The effects of even so mild a dose are apparent in a very few minutes, bringing an almost imperceptible pulse up to nearly normal, or, at least, what the doctors call "fairly good." In this city such treatment is used in the hospitals in the case of weak heart, resulting from sunstroke, or, to cite a more seasonable possibility, where heart failure is present, or anticipated, in pneumonia or kindred diseases. In the latter class of cases the dose is generally administered internally. The druggists have not yet classed nitro-glycerine among their popular poisons with persons intent on suicide or murder. Yet it is quite as potent for death, used as a drug, as it is in the better-known shape of an explosive. A case has been legally decided in which death was criminally produced by this poison. How its ultimate effects as a poison are manifested, the reporter who gathered this information last evening did not learn, but the dose he took, experimentally, by turning a bottle one-tenth strength glonoinum against his tongue, had the effect of a liberal cocktail before dinner or a strong cigar before breakfast in the way of giddiness. Glonoinum is a colorless liquid, sweet and pungent to the taste.

ADVICE TO NERVOUS WOMEN.—Dr. L. F. Bryson contributes to the Christian Union the following valuable article, the careful perusal of which is commended to nervous women:—States of nervousness in women arise from various causes and are called by different names. Sometimes they are due to malaria, to fright, to infectious fevers, worry, domestic strain, to defective education, to lack of exercise and proper food, to insufficient sleep, or to a combination of too much amusement and overstudy. Causes vary widely, and are complicated in almost every case. There may be mental depression, confusion, forgetfulness, insomnia and loss of appetite as symptoms; pain in the back of the neck, in the back and about the head; tremulousness, vertigo and palpitation, together with various morbid fears and special insistent thoughts of a depressing character. Whatever form nervousness in women may assume, two definite conditions are usually present: over-sensitiveness to external impressions, to light, heat and cold, to sound, form and color, to the ideas of others, to the petty cares and real trials of everyday life; and alteration in the blood, either in quantity, quality or composition. To enrich the blood and give tone to the nerves is the first aim in the treatment. This is done by relieving the naturally imperfect nervous organization, when it exists, by removing exciting causes in the woman's surroundings, by removing all reflex bodily causes, and the administration of well-selected general and special remedies. Nervous women need nitrogenous and fatty food, with plenty of water; exercise or work in the open air, early hours and plenty of sleep, and an orderly and well-regulated life. This sounds like Greenough's very comprehensive idea of happiness. The clever sculptor considered that happiness consists in health, wealth, and requited affection—about all there is of perfect living. The requirement of health for nervous women seems often to sum up the impossible. But a compromise can be made with fate. Diet may be regulated, and some outdoor exercise prescribed. Nitrogenous and fatty foods furnish the most nourishment with the least expenditure of force. Hence their special value. Dr. Charles L. Dana, who is an authority on this subject, allows his patients meat, fish, fowl of all kinds, bread sparingly, spinach, beets, and lettuce, and milk in small quantities. This diet brings about some loss of flesh, and to counteract this one disadvantage, half an ounce—four teaspoonfuls—of extract of malt in a tumbler of milk three times a day is recommended. Stewed fruits, apples, prunes, cherries, and fresh acid fruits are allowed, but no other. This is the general rule. Let it be borne in mind, however, that there are woman and women, some of whom are as much upset by stewed apples as an English lord, of the conventional type, by a glass of port wine. Simple food, so called, is occasionally a poisonous affair; as for instance, custards, plain cake and ordinary pie. Work and exercise in the open air are more difficult to direct than food. During the summer vacation outdoor games, as tennis, croquet, etc., and rowing, swimming, and riding are possibilities. At all seasons walking in moderation is a fine exercise if the body is in the correct position and the breathing through the nose. The correct position in standing is when the lips, chin, chest and toes come upon one line and the feet are turned out at an angle of sixty degrees. The weight of the body should fall directly on the hips. In walking, keep face and chest well over the advanced foot, and cultivate the habit of lifting the body with the muscles and by the inflation of the lungs. Nervous women breathe badly, and require special exercises to expand the chest. Let it be remembered that true physical development comes from within from conscious efforts to stand, walk, breathe and sit correctly, until these are transformed into permanent automatic acts, in which the will apparently plays no part. Piling up muscle on the outside does not necessarily mean health or power to resist disease. Athletes are frequent victims to consumption and heart disease. To train the will that the body may be kept in poise is the first step toward grace and the exercise of all the muscles. In the management of the nervous, dress is an important consideration. Often the weakness of girls and women is merely an affair of clothes. Once in some easy costume, our girls, both large and small, find they have more muscles than they ever dreamed, and strength sufficient unto the day. Clothing should be light and warm, the garments worn being as few in number as possible. Heavy cloaks and heavy dresses are to be avoided. Rough material is often a great annoyance to the sensitive wearer. Soft, smooth fabrics are much more satisfactory, requiring less time for brushing and cleaning. When the habit is as costly as the purse can buy—well-fitting, modest and artistic—one cause of worry and strain is removed. The well-dressed woman, harmonious and at ease, forgets herself utterly, and can devote all spare energies to capturing the happiness of the moment as it flies. Emerson realized the wisdom of conventional garb for those who are not robust when he says, in effect, that weak nerves must have a good coat. Every woman needs an easy lounge with cushions and pillows of various sizes. It is a great rest to the whole body to lie at full length with a little cushion tucked under any part that calls for support. To close the eyes and think of nothing at all for ten or fifteen minutes at intervals during the day is a great restorer of tired nerves. If half an hour before the midday meal, and a little longer before the evening meal, can be thus employed regularly, the result in a month or two will surpass belief. Rest and exercise are equally important for the average nervous woman. Nine or ten hours in bed and for sleep are necessary if nervous states are to be overcome. When there is much irritability and weakness, from 9 o'clock at night to 9 in the morning are good hours for repose. Breakfast should be in the room, and the day begun about 10 o'clock, when the family have dispersed and the house is quiet. A short, brisk walk in the open air, with correct poise and breathing, breaks up the "tiresome old vault of heaven into new forms," and prepares the mind for the new work of a new day. Regular employment is one means of cure in nervous disease; occupation for each day at the same hour. The sufferer cannot keep herself to routine work without another's help. In nervous states the will is exhausted or diseased, and sometimes primarily deficient. Judgment, firmness, sympathy, kindness, must be supplied from without—poured in, as it were, to hold nervous girls and women to definite tasks. This is the office of friendship, one impossible to overestimate in value. Charles Kingsley, when asked how he accomplished so great an amount of varied work, replied, laconically, "I had a friend." Well for the nervous woman if she can say as much! Then manual labor and intellectual effort can become aids to the thoughtful physician, and rouse into activity health-giving powers dormant for want of proper stimulus. Athletics for women is a question much in evidence of late. Like every other question, there are two sides to it. For women who take no exercise at all, it is a distinct gain to go through definite muscular movements in a well-ordered gymnasium, and to develop groups of muscles that are deficient. While athletics offers a field of promising chances, there are other equally productive ways of giving elasticity and tone to the muscles. How about housework? the polishing of tin, silver, furniture and brasses; sweeping, dusting and cleaning, bed-making and the preservation of law and order in closets? Such medical directions are like the command to bathe in Jordan. The health-seeker of old felt offended at the simplicity of the prescription. So, too, with useful household arts. Yet in the practice of these there are health and strength for the muscles, variety for the mind, and a moral uplifting in the knowledge of effort that is directly productive of increased beauty and comfort in the household. Very few American servants mix their polishing material "with brains, sir!" as did the English artist his colors. It is the eye of the mistress that sees everything—the little corners and crevices. It is her hand alone that can give the finishing touches to the best arrangement of any room. To superintend regularly the care of either parlor, dining-room, bed-chambers, or halls, means considerable practice in household gymnastics. To one untrained in domestic arts such activities must be undertaken slowly. First, a room must be dusted regularly. Then a quarter of a room may be swept; then half; and, finally, after a few weeks, the whole floor. Every woman should be allowed a hobby, a little pet personal foible distinct from the family failings. And this hobby must be protected by the sacred rights of property, even if sisters, cousins and aunts disapprove, and though "father may scold and mother may sigh." The fresh blooms of little fem'nine fancies are to be trampled upon and scoffed at. Let women be happy in their own way. The fret of feminine nerves is too often the result of a want of mental flexibility, or of the fatal tendency in human nature to arrange life with an eye single to our neighbors. Horrible dullness, gnawing misery, stuffy homes, wearied husbands, jaded wives and languid children are some of the sad consequences of this grave error. The management of nervous women is not an affair of a few things but of many. Diet, rest, exercise, work, study and personal interests go to make up its sum. All uncalled-for self-control and misplaced self-denial must be done away with. To remove all avoidable causes to worry, to secure independence of thought and conduct, to pursue personal studies and interests that are available, to recognize the value and make use of water, light, air and sunshine, and to train the will so that the mind and body are equally well poised, is to enter upon the gracious estate that nature has provided for us all. To insure its possession to nervous women requires the best skill of a good physician, the wise kindness of friends and relatives, and the active co-operation of the women themselves.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

An Unfailing Sign—Sure—Drowned Out—Force of Habit—Obliging, Etc., Etc.

AN UNFAILING SIGN.

Agnes—Really, Helen has improved in her music wonderfully since she went abroad.

Edith—In what way?

Agnes—Why she never plays anything now that sounds the least bit like a tune.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SURE

"I have found a way to cure cockney of pronouncing horse as if it were orse.'

"How?"

"Spell it orse. Then they 'll be sure to say horse."—[Puck.

DROWNED OUT.

Old Brute—There is but one way to get the best of a woman in an argument.

Young Brute—What is that?

Old Brute—State your side, and then laugh so loud that she can't make herself heard.—[Puck.

FORCE OF HABIT.

The Magician—Will some gentleman in the audience kindly lend me his watch?

The Chicago audience then rose to its feet with one accord and threw up its hands.—[Chicago News Record.

EVEN MORE NECESSARY.

Indulgent Papa—Why, my dear, you had a party last month. How often do you wish to entertain your friends?

She—This is not to entertain my friends, papa, but to snub my enemies.—[Brooklyn Life.

NOT QUITE DESPERATE.

Cholly (disconsolately)—Yaas, she wefused me, and she lawfed at me too. If it wasn't foh one thing, I'd dwown myself.

Friend—You still hope?

Cholly—No, but the watah would take the cweases out of my twousers, you know.—[Good News.

OBLIGING.

Mr. DePeyster—Marie, dear, we are very poor, and you must be less extravagant. I am sure plainer gowns would be just as becoming to you.

Mrs. DePeyster—Certainly, darling. I shall have one made immediately.—[Boston Budget.

A DOUBTFUL APOLOGY.

"You have sent me a bill which I paid once. Here is the receipt," said an angry customer to a merchant with whom he dealt.

"I beg your pardon," said the merchant meekly, "I recollect."

"I see you do," retorted the customer.—[Detroit Free Press.

WESTERN REPARTEE.

A man from the West was doing a bit of society in the effete East, and he was cornered by a New York woman.

"You Western people are so original," she twittered.

"Yes, we say things sometimes," he replied.

"You are very good at repartee, I understand?"

"Come again, please," he said, putting his hand up over his ear.

"You are good at repartee; getting in on your adversary as it were," she explained.

"Well, yes, we ain't slow," he admitted, "when our guns is in good working condition."—[Detroit Free Press.

ONE OF THE WOES OF THE RICH.

Pete (shiveringly)—I tell ye, Mike, me heart aches for the rich this winter.

Mike—Why, man?

Pete—Think of the coal they have to buy, poor things.—[Inter Ocean.

REVENGE.

Slimson—Why, Willie, you must have been in a terrible fight.

Willie—Yes, I was; I got licked by the minister's son.

"What did he whip you for?"

"He had on a suit of my clothes you sent him, and he said that was the only way he could get even."—[Clothier and Furnisher.

NOTHING GAINED.

Jones—I don't believe Blivins spends half as much money as he did before he was married.

Smith—No, I know he don't; his wife spends it now.

COMING TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

The young woman in the gay headdress had called in response to an advertisement.

"Yes, I want a good cook and general housemaid," said the woman of the house, "but $6 a week seems pretty high."

"I never work for less, mem."

"What will you expect in the matter of afternoons out?"

"You can hev two afternoons out durin' the week, mem," said the caller stiffly.—[Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE ONLY THING OUT.

Tommy—I looked through the keyhole when Sis was in the parlor with her beau last night. Father—What did you find out, my son? Tommy—The lamp, sir.—[Cedar Rapids Saturday Chat.

SECRET OF THE PAWNBROKER'S SUCCESS.

Beneath his golden spheres he sat
One day in idleness,
"You're rich," I said, "pray tell me what
Is due, sir, your success?"

The broker softly rubbed his chin,
"'Tis true I'm rich," said he.
"I always take great interest in
My business, you see."
—[New York Press.

BELIEVED IN HEREDITY.

Weery—That baby over the way seems to inherit its voice from both parents.

Cheery—How so?

Weery—Well, it makes a great noise, like its father, and keeps it up all the time, like its mother!—[Puck.

SHE KNEW THE INFANT MIND.

"Bah Jove," said Chappie to the young woman at the church fair, "theah seems to be a sort of—er—ah intellectual sympathy between us, don't cher know. Aw you literary or something of the sort?"

"No," she answered. "I am a teacher in the kindergarten."—[Indianapolis Journal.

BLUFFING.

Tommy—What's that turkey strutting around that way for?

Jimmy—Guess he's trying to look tough.—[Indianapolis Journal.

HIS KIND OF INSOMNIA.

Young Prettywilde—Doctor, I am suffering from insomnia. Can you suggest a remedy?

Dr. Squills—Certainly. Don't stay up all night.—[Chicago News Record.

CLEVER MANAGEMENT.

"There goes a man who has never been known to disagree with his wife."

Dobson—How does he manage?

"Easy enough. She does all the talking."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A PAYING BUSINESS.

First Westerner—Wot yer doin' fer a livin' now?

Second Westerner—Shootin' outlaws.

A TRAMP RECIPE.

Housekeeper—You promised that if I'd give you a good meal and a suit of old clothes, you'd tell me how to keep the premises free from tramps.

Tramp—Yes, mum, an' I'm a man o' me word, mum, an' I'll keep me promise, although that meal wasn't no great shakes, an' this suit aint much of a fit. But I'll tell ye.

"Well, what course am I to pursue."

"Never give 'em anything, mum. Good-day, mum."—[New York Weekly.

VERY EXCLUSIVE.

First City Child—Where did your folks go las' summer.

Second City Child—To Frog Hollow.

"I never heard of that place."

"I s'pose not. It's very exclusive."

"Is it?"

"Awfully. There wasn't anybody there but us."—[Good News.

STRONG ENOUGH.

Small Son—Mamma, may I go skatin'?

Mamma—The ice is very thin yet.

Small Son—Well, I'm pretty thin, too.

Character in Walking.

Tiptoe walking symbolizes surprise curiosity, discretion or mystery.

Turned in toes are often found with preoccupied, absent-minded persons.

The miser's walk is represented as stooping, noiseless, with short, nervous, anxious steps.

Slow steps, whether long or short, suggest a gentle or reflective state of mind, as the case may be.

The proud step is slow and measured; the toes are conspicuously turned out; the legs straightened.

Where a revengful purpose is hidden under a feigned smile, the step will be slinking and noiseless.

The direction of the steps, wavering and following every changing impulse of the mind, inevitably betrays uncertainty, hesitation and indicision.

Obstinate people who in an argument rely more on muscularity than on intellectual power rest the feet flat and firm on the ground, walk heavily and slowly, and stand with the legs firmly planted and far apart.

A New Art Wood.

The Vice Consul of the United States at Medellin, Columbia, has made a special report to the Department of State on a wood much prized in that part of the world for art purposes, "Comino Crespo." He thinks that the tree can be successfully grown in the United States, and has sent a quantity of the seeds to the department. This wood resists the attacks of insects, which rapidly destroy other timber in that country, and is unaffected by water, soil or climate. The wood will take a fine polish, and is in much demand for veneering purposes. "It is of a beautiful dark and light undulating color of a yellowish tortoiseshell appearance." High class furniture veneered with this kind of comino presents a magnificent appearance, and if properly finished commands a high price. The tree itself is quite ornamental, and is in much demand for gardens and country places. It can be successfully cultivated in a temperature which ranges between sixty and seventy degrees Fahrenheit. The Consul thinks that it might be grown successfully in the southern part of the United States, and suggests that since it is so valuable for the manufacturing and finishing of high grade furniture the department should take steps to encourage its cultivation.—[New Orleans Picayune.

The Weight of a Thought.

A wonderful story comes to us all the way from Rome—indeed, it is such a remarkable and dignified tale that I was just on the point of opening this "note" with the announcement that "a most extraordinary narrative had been wafted to us from the 'City of Seven Hills.'" A scientific journal of high repute is authority for the statement that Professor Masso, the Roman physiologist, has invented a machine that will actually give the weight of a thought. To quote from the account mentioned: Professor Masso showed by experiment that the effort of thinking causes a rush of blood to the brain, the blood-rush varying in intensity according to the thought. He placed a man in the machine, which was so delicately balanced that the rush of blood turned the scale. The Professor says that when the subject is sleeping, the thoughts or visions which come to him in his dreams are sufficient to cause the head to sink below the feet, and that the same takes place when the subject is disturbed by a slight sound.

He further declares that the balance will indicate when a person is reading Italian and when Greek, the greater mental exertion required for Greek producing a more profuse rush of blood to the head.—[St. Louis Republic.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Sunshine of Religion."

TEXT: "*Her ways are ways of pleasantness.*"—Proverbs iii., 17.

You have all heard of God's only begotten Son. Have you heard of God's daughter? She was born in heaven. She came down over the hills of our world. She had queenly step. On her brow was celestial radiance. Her voice was music. Her name is Religion. My text introduces her. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

But what is religion? The fact is that theological study has had a different effect upon me from the effect sometimes produced. Every year I tear out another leaf from my theology until I have only three or four leaves left—in other words, a very brief and plain statement of Christain belief.

An aged Christian minister said: "When I was a young man, I knew everything; when I got to be thirty-five years of age, in my ministry I had only a hundred doctrines of religion; when I got to be forty years of age, I had only fifty doctrines of religion; when I got to be sixty years of age, I had only ten doctrines of religion, and now I am dying at seventy-five years of age, and there is only one thing I know, and that is that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." And so I have noticed in the study of God's word and in my contemplation of the character of God and of the eternal world that it is necessary for me to drop this part of my belief and that part of my belief as being nonessential, while I cling to the one great doctrine that man is a sinner, and Christ is his Almighty and Divine Saviour.

Now I take these three or four leaves of my theology, and I find that, in the first place, and dominant above all others, is the sunshine of religion. When I go into a room I have a passion for throwing open all the shutters. That is what I want to do this morning. We are apt to throw so much of the sepulchral into our religion and to close the shutters and to pull down the blinds that it is only through here and there a crevice that the light streams. The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ is a religion of joy indescribable and unutterable. Wherever I can find a bell I mean to ring it.

If there are any in this house this morning who are disposed to hold on to their melancholy and gloom, let them now depart this service before the fairest and the brightest and the most radiant being of all the universe comes in. God's Son has left our world, but God's daughter is here. Give her room. Hail, princess of heaven! Hail, daughter of the Lord God Almighty! Come in and make this house thy throneroom.

In setting forth this idea the dominant theory of religion is one of sunshine. I hardly know where to begin, for there are so many thoughts that rush upon my soul. A mother saw her little child seated on the floor in the sunshine and with a spoon in her hand. She said, "My darling, what are you doing there?" "Oh" replied the child, "I'm getting a spoonful of this sunshine." Would God that to-day I might present you with a gleaming chalice of this glorious, everlasting Gospel sunshine!

First of all, I find a great deal of sunshine in Christian society.

I do not know of anything more doleful than the companionship of the mere funmakers of the world—the Thomas Hoods, the Charles Lambs, the Charles Matthews of the world—the men whose entire business it is to make sport. They make others laugh, but if you will examine their autobiography or biography you will find that down in their soul there was a terrific disquietude. Laughter is no sign of happiness. The maniac laughs. The hyena laughs. The loon among the Adirondacks laugh. The drunkard, dashing his decanter against the wall, laughs.

There is a terrible reaction from all sinful amusement and sinful merriment. Such men are cross the next day. They snap at you on exchange, or they pass you, not recognizing you. Long ago I quit mere worldly society for the reason it was so dull, so inane and so stupid. My nature is voracious of joy. I must have it.

I always walk on the sunny side of the street, and for that reason I have crossed over into Christian society. I like their mode of repartee better; I like their style of amusement better. They live longer. Christian people, I sometimes notice, live on when by all natural law they ought to have died. I have known persons who have continued in their existence when the doctor said they ought to have been dead ten years. Every day of their existence was a defiance of the laws of anatomy and physiology, but they had this supernatural vivacity of the Gospel in their soul, and that kept them alive.

Put ten or twelve Christian people in a room for Christian conversation, and if you will from 8 to 10 o'clock hear more resounding glee, see more bright strokes of wit, and find more thought and profound satisfaction than in any merely worldly party. Now, when I say a "worldly party" I mean that to which you are invited, because under all the circumstances of the case it is the best for you to be invited, and to which you go because under all circumstances of the case it is better that you go, and leaving the shawls on the second floor you go to the parlor to give formal salutation to the host and the hostess, and then move around spending the whole evening in the discussion of the weather, and in apology for treading on long trails, and in effort to keep the corners of the mouth up to the sign of pleasure, and going around with an idiotic he-he about nothing, until the collation is served, and then after the collation is served going back again into the parlor to resume the weather, and then at the close going at a very late hour to the host and hostess and assuring them that you have had a most delightful evening, and then passing down off the front steps, the slam of the door the only satisfaction of the evening.

Oh, young man, come from the country to spend your days in city life, where are you going to spend your evenings? Let me tell you, while there are many places of innocent worldly amusement, it is most wise for you to throw your body, mind and soul into Christian society. Come to me at the close of five years and tell me what has been the result of this advice. Bring with you the young man who refused to take the advice and who went into sinful amusement. He will come dissipated, shabby in apparel, and exposed to look any one in the eyes, moral character eighty-five per cent. off. You will come with principle settled, countenance frank, habits good, soul saved and all the inhabitants of heaven, from the lowest angel up to the archangel and clear past him to the Lord God Almighty, your coadjutors.

This is not the advice of a misanthrope. There is no man in the house to whom the world is brighter than it is to me. It is not the advice of a dyspeptic—my digestion is perfect; it is not the advice of a man who cannot understand a joke or who prefers a funeral; it is not the advice of a wornout man, but the advice of a man who can see this world in all its brightness, and, considering myself competent in judging what is good cheer, I tell the multitudes of young men in this house this morning that there is nothing in worldly associations so grand and so beautiful and so exhilarant as in Christian society.

I know there is a great deal of talk about the self denials of the Christian. I have to tell you that where the Christian has one self denial the man of the world has a thousand self denials. The Christian is not commanded to surrender anything that is worth keeping. But what does a man deny himself who denies himself the religion of Christ. He denies himself pardon of sin; he denies himself peace of conscience; he denies himself the joy of the Holy Ghost; he denies himself a comfortable death pillow; he denies himself the glories of heaven. Do not talk to me about the self denials of the Christian life! Where there is one in the Christian life there are a thousand in the life of the world. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness."

Again, I find a great deal of religious sunshine in Christian and divine explanation. To a great many people life is an inexplicable tangle. Things turn out differently from what was supposed. There is a useless woman in perfect health. There is an industrious and consecrated woman a complete invalid. Explain that. There is a bad man with $30,000 of income. There is a good man with $800 of income. Why is that? There is a foe of society who lives on, doing all the the damage he can, to seventy-five years of age, and here is a Christian father, faithful in every department of life, at thirty-five years taken away by death, his family left helpless. Explain that. Oh, there is no sentence that oftener drops from your lips than this: "I cannot understand it. I cannot understand it."

Well, now, religion comes in just at that point with its illumination and its explanation. There is a business man who has lost his entire fortune. The week before he lost his fortune there were twenty carriages that stopped at the door of his mansion. The week after he lost his fortune all the carriages you count on one finger. The week before financial trouble began people all took off their hats to him as he passed down the street. The week his financial prospects were under discussion people just touched their hats without anywise bending the rim. The week that he was pronounced insolvent people just jolted their heads as they passed, not tipping their hats at all, and the week the sheriff sold him out all his friends were looking in the store windows as they went down past him.

Now, while the world goes away from a man when he is in financial distress, the religion of Christ comes to him and says: "You are sick and your sickness is to be moral purification; you are bereaved; God wanted in some way to take your family to heaven, and He must begin somewhere, and so He took the one that was most beautiful and was most ready to go." I do not say that religion explains everything in this life, but I do say it lays down certain principles which are grandly consolatory. You know business men often telegraph in ciphers. The merchant in San Francisco telegraphs to the merchant in New York certain information in ciphers which no other man in that line of business can understand, but the merchant in San Francisco has the key to the cipher, and the merchant in New York has the key to the cipher, and on that information transmitted there are enterprises involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Now the providences of life sometimes seem to be a senseless rigmarole, a mysterious cipher, but God has a key to that cipher, and the Christian a key to that cipher, and, though he may hardly be able to spell out the meaning, he gets enough of the meaning to understand that it is for the best. Now is there not sunshine in that? Is there not pleasure in that? Far beyond laughter, it is nearer the fountain of tears than boisterous demonstration. Have you never cried for joy? There are tears which are eternal rapture in distillation.

There are hundreds of people in this house who are walking day by day in the sublime satisfaction that all is for the best, all things working together for good for their soul. How a man can get along through this life without the explanation is to me a mystery. What! is that child gone forever? Are you never to get it back? Is your property gone forever? Is your soul to be bruised and to be tried forever? Have you no explanation, no Christian explanation, and yet not a maniac? But when you have the religion of Jesus Christ in your soul, it explains everything so far as it is best for you to understand. You look off in life, and your soul is full of thanksgiving to God that you are so much better off than you might be.

A man passed down the street without any shoes and said: "I have no shoes. Isn't it a hardship that I have no shoes? Other people have shoes; no shoes, no shoes," until he saw a man who had no feet. Then he learned a lesson. You ought to thank God for what He does, instead of grumbling for what He does not. God arranges all the weather in this world—the spiritual weather, the moral weather as well as the natural weather. "What kind of weather will it be to-day?" said some one to a farmer. The farmer replied, "It will be such weather as I like." "What do you mean by that," asked the other. "Well," said the farmer, "it will be such weather as pleases the Lord, and what pleases the Lord pleases me."

Oh, the sunshine! the sunshine of Christian explanation! Here is some one standing over the grave of the dead. What is going to be the consolation? The flowers you strew upon the tomb? Oh, no! The services read at the grave? Oh, no. The chief consolation on that grave is what falls from the throne of God. Sunshine, glorious sunshine. Resurrection sunshine.

Again, I find a great deal of the sunshine of this Bible and of our religion in the climacteric joys that are to come. A man who gets up and goes out from a concert right after the opening voluntary has been played, and before the prima donna sings, or before the orchestra begins, has a better idea of that concert than that man has who supposes that the chief joys of religion are in this world. We here have only the first note of the eternal orchestra. We shall in that world have the joy of discovery. We will in five minutes catch up with the astronomers, the geologists, the scientists, the philosophers of all ages, who so far surpassed us in this world. We can afford to adjourn astronomy and geology and many of the sciences to the next world, because we shall there have better apparatus and better opportunity.

I must study these sciences so far as to help me in my work, but beyond that I must give myself to saving my own soul and saving the souls of others, knowing that in one flash of eternity we will catch it all. Oh, what an observatory in which to study astronomy heaven will be, not by power of telescope, but by supernatural vision; and if there be something doubtful 10,000,000 miles away, by one stroke of the wing you are there, by another stroke of the wing you are back again, and all in less time than I tell you, catching it all in one flash of eternity.

And geology! What a place that will be to study geology, when the world is being picked to pieces as easily as a schoolgirl in botanical lessons pulls the leaf from the corolla! What a place to study architecture, amid the thrones and the palaces and the cathedrals—St. Mark's and St. Paul's rooseries in comparison.

Sometimes you wish you could make the tour of the whole earth, going around as others have gone, but you have not the time; you have not the means. You will make that tour yet during one musical pause in the eternal anthem. I say these things for the comfort of those people who are abridged in their opportunities—those people to whom life is a humdrum, who toil and work, and toil and work, and aspire after knowledge, but have no time to get it, and say: "If I had the opportunities which other people have, how I would fill my mind and soul with grand thoughts!" Be not discouraged, my friends. You are going to the university yet. Death will only matriculate you into the royal college of the universe.

What a sublime thing it was that Dr. Thornwell, of South Carolina, uttered in his last dying moments! As he looked up he said, "It opens; it expands; it expands." Or as Mr. Toplady, the autnor of "Rock of Ages," in his last moment, or during his last hours, looked up and said, as though he saw something supernatural, "Light!" and then as he came on nearer the dying moment, his countenance more luminous, he cried, "Light!" and at the very moment of his departure lifted both hands, something supernatural in his countenance as he cried, "Light!" Only another name for sunshine.

Besides that we shall have all the pleasures of association. We will go right up in the front of God without any fright. All our sins gone, there will be nothing to be frightened about. There our old Christian friends will troop around us. Just as now one of your sick friends goes away to Florida, the land of flowers, or to the south of France, and you do not see him for a long while, and after a while you meet him, and the hollows under the eyes are all filled, and the appetite has come back, and the crutch has been thrown away, and he is so changed you hardly know him. You say, "Why, I never saw you look so well." He says: "I couldn't help but be well. I have been sailing these rivers and climbing these mountains, and that's how I got this elasticity. I never was so well."

Oh, my friends, your departed loved ones are only away for their health in a better climate, and when you meet them they will be so changed you will hardly know them—they will be so very much changed, and after awhile, when you are assured that they are your friends, your departed friends, you will say: "Why, where is that cough? Where is that paralysis? Where is that pneumonia? Where is that consumption?" And he will say: "Oh, I am entirely well! There are no sick ones in this country. I have been ranging these hills, and hence this elasticity. I have been here now twenty years, and not one sick one have I seen—we are all well in this climate."

And then I stand at the gate of the celestial city to see the procession come out, and I see a long procession of little children with their arms full of flowers, and then I see a procession of kings and priests moving in celestial pageantry—a long procession, but no black tasseled vehicle, no mourning group, and I say: "How strange it is! Where is your Greenwood? where is your Laurel Hill? where is your Westminster Abbey?" And they shall cry, "There are no graves here."

And then listen for the tolling of the old belfries of heaven, the old belfries of eternity. I listen to hear them toll for the dead, but they toll not for the dead. They only strike up a silvery chime, tower to tower, east gate to west gate, as they ring out, "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

Oh, unglove your hand and give it to me in congratulation on that scene! I feel as if I would shout. I will shout hallelujah! Dear Lord, forgive me that I ever complained about anything. If all this is before us, who cares for anything but God and heaven and eternal brotherhood? Take the crape off the doorbell. Your loved ones are only away for their health in a land amarosial. Come, Lowell Mason; come, Isaac Watts, and give us your best hymn about joy celestial.

What is the use of postponing our heaven any longer? Let it begin now, and whosoever hath a harp let her thrum it, and whosoever hath a trumpet let him blow it, and whosoever hath an organ let him give us a full diapason. They crowd down the air, spirits blessed, moving in cavalcade of triumph. Their chariot wheels whirl in the Sabbath sunlight. They come. Halt, armies of God! Halt until we are ready to join the battalion of pleasures that never die.

Oh, my friends, it would take a sermon as long as eternity to tell the joys that are coming to us. I just set open the sunshiny door. Come in, all ye disciples of the world who have found the world a mockery. Come in, all ye disciples of the dance, and see the bounding feet of this heavenly gladness. Come in, ye disciples of worldly amusement, and see the stage where kings are the actors, and burning worlds the footlights, and thrones the spectacular.

Arise, ye dead in sin, for this is the morning of resurrection. The joys of heaven submerge our soul. I pull out the trumpet stop. In thy presence there is a fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore.

Blessed are the saints beloved of God;
Washed are their robes in Jesus's blood;
Brighter than angels, lo! they shine,
Their glories splendid and sublime.

My soul anticipates the day,
Would stretch her wing and soar away
To aid the song, the palm to bear,
And bow the chief of sinners there.

Oh, the sunshine, the glorious sunshine, the everlasting sunshine!

Trades That Effect the Teeth.

Quicksilver miners follow the most unhealthy trade in the world. The fumes of the mercury produce constant salivation and the system becomes permeated with the metal, the teeth of the unfortunate men drop out, they lose their appetite, become emaciated, and, as a rule, seldom live longer than two years. Chloride of lime, employed by bleachers, frequently destroys the enamel and dentine of the teeth. But phosphorus, used so largely in the manufacture of lucifer matches, affects a very large number of persons, women, girls and children greatly preponderating. People who work in soda factories are affected by the teeth becoming soft and translucent; they break off close to the gums. Doctor Hesse, of Leipsic, states that bakers are likely to suffer from carious teeth on account of the flour entering the mouth during work, collecting on and around the teeth, where it decomposes and generates an acid destructive to the dentine. —Yankee Blade.

Had a Long Beard and Hated Doctors.

Matthew Robinson (Lord Rokeby), a prominent but eccentric Englishman of the last century, became famous for his long beard and his pronounced hatred of medical practitioners. In regard to the former it is said that upon one occasion when going to an election he stopped at an inn where the country people, who had assembled from miles around, took him for a Turk, and through this mistaken idea almost worried "me Lord" to death.

His dislike for physicians was carried to such an extreme that he left a codicil to his will which was to the effect that a favorite nephew was to be disinherited should he (the nephew) in the last illness of the lord let his sympathies cause him to send for a doctor. This having been made known to the nephew when his uncle, the lord, was in good health, it is needless to add he allowed that person's spirit to take its flight without calling in any of the surgical fraternity.—St. Louis Republic.

The Peculiar Death of a Workman.

James Bordley, of Chester, lost his life in a strange manner at the Wellman Iron and Steel Works. The company has an appliance for loading coal into cars through chutes. Bordley was on top of a 400-ton pile of coal, and when the chute was opened he was sucked into the chute and seventy tons of coal covered him over. Twenty men worked for an hour to move the coal pile, but when Bordley's body was recovered life was extinct.—Philadelphia Times.

The Age of Turtles.

The age of turtles, like the age of some excellent women, will never be known. In many parts of the country boys cut their initials on the shell of the tortoise, with the date, and then watch for them in later years. At Hatboro, in Pennsylvania, one was found with L. W., 1833, cut on the shell. Mr. Levi Walton, who cut the lettering, is still living, but the slow going turtle will probably outdo him in the race of life. —Mechans's Monthly.

How a Snake Swallows a Frog.

The method of swallowing is a very simple one, although, if the frog be large, more than half an hour may be consumed in the process. The two bones of the lower jaw are separate and capable of independent movement; so the reptile loosens it hold upon one side of its jaw, and, pushing that side forward as far as possible, it drives the teeth in again, and then draws the jaw back to its original position. The result is that the prey is drawn down by the movement. The process is then repeated by the other half of the jaw, thus inevitably forcing the victim inward. The snake's skin stretches enormously, and the jaw is, of course, dislocated, but the extensible ligaments hold the bones together. The disproportion between the diameter of the frog and the serpent's slender neck is indeed marvelous, and snakes have been observed to split themselves open by attempting too ambitious a mouthful. After perhaps half an hour of laborious contortions, all that is seen of the poor frog is a great swelling that the contracting muscles are rapidly forcing down the reptile's neck. If one liberates the captured frog before it is too late, the wretched animal often seems so overcome by fear, or perhaps stupefied by the serpent's saliva, that it will not leap, but crawls in a painful manner. We must not allow ourselves to be duped into a mistaken sympathy, however, for such is the poetic justice of the case. Large frogs esteem small snakes a particular delicacy. —Popular Science Monthly.

Horseflesh For Food.

In Europe, where the horse is every year more used as human food, the animals are not allowed to become a mass of skin and jagged bones, as old horses often do here. They are fattened, and even an old horse can be made quite fat if given succulent food mixed with ground grain. It is no more difficult to fatten an old horse than it is to fatten an old cow.—Boston Cultivator.

Shoots it on The Spot — ST. JACOBS OIL is the Sworn enemy of Pain. It fights to Kill. It wins its Battles and Comes off Conqueror.

Horticulture at the World's Fair.

Chief Samuels values plants at present on hand at the World's Fair grounds in Chicago at $200,000, and he is credited with declaring that the collection of large decorative plants has not its equal in the United States. The giant ferns from Japan and Australia, grouped in the center of the rotunda, have developed their fronds, increasing rapidly in circumference. The rotunda contains also a number of Japanese maples, a pine 200 years old, cinnamon trees, etc. This exhibit is rapidly increased by new consignments arriving almost daily.

In the greenhouse are nearly four thousand primroses grown from seed sent from Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States. Of pansies Germany and France have made special exhibits, also Belgium and Holland. Another green house division contains thousands of Persian violets and South American orchids; among the latter are rare cow's horn from Costa Rica. In connection with the horticultural exhibit 40,000 hardy roses have been planted on the wooded island and 40,000 more of tender varieties are promised for next summer.—New York World.

The Languedoc Ship Canal, in France, by a short passage of 148 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest food, and which expert pastry cooks declare is not obtainable by the use of any other raising agent.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure — ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

Royal Baking Powder is shown a pure cream-of-tartar powder, the highest of all in leavening strength. —*U. S. Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder is superior in purity, strength, and wholesomeness to any other powder which I have examined.—*New York State Analyst.*

Justice to All.

It is now apparent to the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition that millions of people will be denied the pleasure of becoming the possessors of

World's Fair Souvenir Coins

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

The extraordinary and growing demand for these Coins, and the desire on the part of the Directors that equal opportunities may be afforded for their purchase, have made it necessary to enlarge the channels of distribution. To relieve themselves of some responsibility, the Directors have invited

THE MERCHANTS

Throughout the Nation to unite with the Banks in placing Columbian Half-Dollars on sale. This is done that the masses of the people, and those living at remote points, may be afforded the best possible opportunity to obtain the Coins.

THE FORTUNATE POSSESSORS

of SOUVENIR COINS will be those who are earliest in seizing upon these new advantages.

$10,000 Was Paid For The First Coin

They are all alike, the issue is limited, and time *must* enhance their value. The price is One Dollar each.

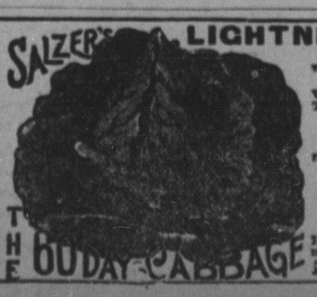
HOW TO GET THE COINS:

Go to your nearest merchant or banker, as they are likely to have them. If you cannot procure there in this way, send direct to us, ordering *not less than Five Coins*, and remitting One Dollar for each Coin ordered.

Send instructions how to ship the Coins and they will be sent free of expense. Remit by registered letter, or send express or post-office money order, or bank draft to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

SALZER'S LIGHTNING—The 60 Day Cabbage.



This is absolutely the earliest cabbage in the world. Seed very scarce. Pkg., 15c.; ¼ oz., 30c.; ¼ lb., $2, postpaid.

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Will be in great demand this spring and will fetch big prices. To have the earliest, plant Salzer's seeds.

35 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable Novelties, $1, postpaid.

FOR 14c. (WITH CATALOGUE, 19c.)

To introduce our seeds everywhere, we send, postpaid, upon receipt of 14c.:

1 package	Sir Wenks' Radish,	10c.	In all 9 Packages,
1 "	Silver State Lettuce,	15c.	Rated nowhere
1 "	Giant Prolific Tomato,	20c.	under 90c.
1 "	Long Giant Cucumber,	10c.	
8 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	35c.	ALL FOR 14c.

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Scott's Emulsion rapidly creates healthy flesh—proper weight. Hereditary taints develop only when the system becomes weakened.

Nothing in the world of medicine has been so successful in diseases that are most menacing to life. Physicians everywhere prescribe it.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM

Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of S.S.S.: "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S.S.S. Is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT SHILOH'S CURE. TAKE IN TIME THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 9.

PENSIONS FOR JUDGES.

We notice that Representative Riter of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill in the House to provide for the salary of certain judges after their resignation at the expiration of their commissions. This includes the Supreme Court and Common Pleas Judges. They must have served at least twenty years and be seventy years of age, after which they shall receive full pay for the rest of their natural lives. We suspect the next pension movement will be in favor of school teachers. All seem to be working up to a paternal government, instead of living like adult freemen of the Republic, but if the thing continues perhaps the poor newspaper men will be retired "with full pay" before many years.

We deny the right of congress or any state legislature to pension any one except the soldier maimed in the service of his country. We do not want any pensioned classes outside of and that aping European aristocracy.

THE COST OF THE SILVER DEAL.

The purchases of pig silver made by the government since they were begun in 1878 up to the present month amount to 418,401,497 ounces. Never before was there such an enormous effort made to push up prices, but the failure has been complete. The tons of silver, which have cost the government $432,372,907, have a market value to-day of $351,457,257, showing a loss to the government of $80,916,650 on this big deal for the benefit of the silver-mining interest.

It is about time to give other interests a show.

The government has just as good a right to buy up all copies of the CENTRE REPORTER in order to help a private enterprise, and it would be about as just as to buy up the silver to benefit the silver kings.

ALLEN ELECTED.

Judge W. V. Allen, Populist, was elected United States senator from Nebraska, receiving seventy votes, four more than were necessary to a choice. All the Democrats voted solidly for Allen, and each man was cheered heartily by the Independents as he cast his vote. A committee was appointed to escort Allen to the hall. He came and made a brief speech, in which he promised conservative action. Further than this he made no promises.

A DISPATCH from Washington says the most important developement in the Hawaiian matter is the official announcement that all governments, including Great Britain, have recognized the provisional government of Hawaii. It has heretofore been supposed that the British government has withheld any recognition of the new government in Hawaii.

JEALOUSY disturbs the peace of any community. Jealous persons are bent upon making trouble continually—they attack business and character and try to block all efforts of good citizens who labor for the good of the community. Moral: Support given such persons is next to a crime.

MR. CARNEGIE says he is very well satisfied with Mr. Frick's management of the Carnegie plants. Who wouldn't be satisfied with a management who would allow them to make enough money to buy a foreign castle when they feel like it?

CLEVELAND has fixed upon two of his cabinet officers, Carlisle for the Treasury, and Isadore Strauss, a New York business man, for Postmaster General.

A BILL was offered in the house, by our representative, Mr. McCormick, requiring owners of liens, mortgages or judgments to pay county and local taxes the same as real estate.

THE RIVERS in the western part of the state are threatning serious damage. Ice gorges, and the rapid rise of the streams are causing great uneasiness.

CENTRE is one of the fortunate counties that may be put down as out of debt. Good management will keep it out.

IF THE state Legislature would abolish the Legislative Record and go home, the people would say, Amen.

A LITTLE over three weeks more and Harrison goes out and Cleveland goes in.

——Go to G. O. Benner, for comic and fancy valentines.

ABUSING THE DEAD.

A Southern Editor Shouts for Joy Because Death Has Removed Butler.

The beast is dead. Old Ben Butler is dead. Early yesterday morning the angel of death, acting under the devil's orders, took him from earth and landed him in hell. In all the southern country there are no tears, no sighs and no regrets. He lived only too long. We are glad he has at last been removed from earth and even pity the devil the possession he has secured. If there be a future of peace in store for Ben Butler after his entrance upon eternity, then there is no heaven. and the Bible is a lie. If hell is only as black as the good book describes it, then there are not the degrees of punishment in which some Christians so firmly believe. He has gone, and from the sentence which has already been passed upon him there is no appeal. In our statute book many holidays are decreed. It was an egregious oversight that one on the occasion of the death of Ben Butler was not foreordained. It should be a day of merry making. The "Beast" is dead. The cymbals should beat and the tin horn should get in its exultant work.—Nashville *American*.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Of the Ladies Missionary Society In the Lutheran Church Sunday Night.

The Ladies Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Lutheran church will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the institution of their society next Sunday evening, in the Lutheran church, by appropriate and interesting exercises. A program has been prepared which will be attractive and entertaining to those attending. The society is in a flourishnig condition and has done considerable work in promoting the interests of the church at home and abroad.

THE HOUSE at Harrisburg passed the following bills finally:

Supplement to an act regulating lateral railroads, changing the method of assessing damages to land owners in certain cases.

Providing for the conveyance and delivery of powder, oil and tools to miners in the anthracite coal mines.

To prevent the sale and manufacture of cigaretts.

Rendering women eligible to the office of notary public.

Increasing the maximum punishment for the first conviction of murder in the second degree to twenty years.

The Reformatory Attacked.

The Huntingdon Reformatory was on Friday condemned in an opinion by Judge Harr in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, as an ill-managed institution, on the strength of representations made by Prison Agent Camp.

It is alleged that 150 boys live in enforced idleness there, facilities for instructing them in useful trades being hopelessly inadequate. The inmates are further declared to be exposed to corrupting influences. This condition of things is charged to the unwillingness of trades to come into competition with prison industry.

Interred at Bellefonte.

John Dawson, a resident of Mill Hall Clinton county, died Saturday, aged 54 years, leaving a wife and three children. He went to Mill Hall from Bellefonte about three years ago and was a baker by trade. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a prominent Prohibitionist. He was interred at Bellefonte the following Monday.

A Large Order for Rails.

The Pennsylvania railroad has placed orders for 60,000 tons of rails, distributed among all the mills on their system. The price per ton is said to be $29, somewhat less than was paid last year. Another order will be given later.

Save Money.

If you send your friends outside the county the CENTRE REPORTER, they will get all the news every week, and save you much letter writing, besides save postage enough to pay for the paper.

Still in Progress.

Some of the "big meetings" are still going on, but most of them are closed and preachers taking a rest.

Rid of Diphtheria.

Tyrone reports being about rid of diphtheria. Hope it is true.

Don't Delay.

Some of our patrons have not responded to notices sent for arrears. Don't delay any longer, friends.

Grain Wanted.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of grain, at the Centre Hall mill, by Kurtz & Son. feb9-1m

Don't Quarrel

With people for groaning when they suffer with Rheumatism or Neuralgia; the pain is simply terrible; no ancient torture was more painful; but people ought to be blamed if having Rheumatism or Neuralgia and won't Use Red Flag Oil; it has cured hundreds of sufferers and costs only 25 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Sixty Million Bushel of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabitant of the United States. The Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as his year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the statt. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and its the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands

3

Traffic Suspended by an Ice Gorge.

Traffic on the Philadelphia and Erie road is suspended between Lock Haven and Renova owing to a big ice gorge at Farrandsville. The situation for a time was serious owing to the ice from up the river coming in contact with the gorge at Lock Haven. The ice at the latter place started out at 10.30. The Philadelphia and Erie tracks are covered with water and ice near Ferney. A force of men will go to work to reopen the lines.

Public Sales and Flittings.

Public sales and flitting, are beginning to liven up things in all localities. Horses are low in price; horned cattle go at ordinary figures, and pigs are trump with a grunt thrown in. Potatoes go high and hay is bringing fair prices. There will be some seventy-five sales in the county, between this and April 1st.

A Hard Fight.

The combined forces of the weather during the winter season are exerted to destroy health. Coughs and Colds attack us, which, if neglected, result in Pneumonia and Consumption; these diseases usually result seriously. Send for Pan-Tina, the great Cough and Consumption Cure, and save doctor bills. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre County; Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 9, 1893.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the thirty-fifth annual statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 22 920 87
Cash premiums		1 190 58
Tax		2 646 29
Cash in treasury		116 02

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 168 09	
Salary of Sec	125 00	
Extra services of Sec	5 50	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Rent, postage, printing, and stationary	104 57	
Making duplicates	8 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
G. R. Meiss bal	29 09	
G. R. Meiss interest	5 79	
J. S. Slack bal. on barn	79 97	
J. G. Baily, small loss	13 00	
Sam'l Garner, barn and contents	1 358 10	
Mrs. F. L. Weaver	56 15	
Phoebe Grenoble, bal	58 37	
C. W. Hosterman, bal	55 74	
Grenoble Store Co	890 00	
" " int	38 84	
G. B. Haines, small loss	10 00	
Trustees Pine Grove Pres. parsonage	540 00	
do int	5 31	
J. C. Smull	450 00	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		22 917 24
To which add notes of '88, '89, '90, '91		74 369 43
Leaving the available assets in force this day		97 278 67
Insurances taken the past year	244 488 34	
Risks and insurances in force this day		1,163 959 61

LIABILITIES.

Wm. F. Reynolds	120 00	
B. F. Frankenberger	60 00	
Trus. P. G parsonage	60 00	
J. C. Smull	50 00	
Samuel Garner	85 49	
Borrowed money	550 00	
Total am's of liabilities		925 49
Amount outstanding		630 78

At a meeting held the same day the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: J. H. Musser, H. E. Duck, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgart, J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Fred Kurtz, Wm. McFarlane, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Bailey, H. C. Campbell and W. F. Reynolds, Jr. The board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

For 1893, just issued, contains *Colored Plates of Alpine Aster, Begonia, Dahlias, Cannas, Clematis, Dutchman's Pipe, Pansies, Corn and Potatoes.* Descriptions and prices of the very best Flowers and Vegetables, and many Novelties. Try Charmer Pea and Golden Nugget Corn, they pleased everybody last year. Hundreds of beautiful and appropriate quotations from the best authors makes it The Poets' Number. Every lover of a good garden should send 10 cts. for Guide, which can be deducted from first order,—*costs nothing.*

James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year.

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to br still.

IT LEADS IN CIRCULATION.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

LOW RATES TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good democratic teaching. The Patriot will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of 20 cents; on trial only. Address

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
Jan12 Harrisburg, Pa.

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

Address,

THE SUN,
New York.

NOTICE. WHEREAS THE TOWN COUNcil of the borough of Centre Hall on the 15th day of December A. D. 1892, voted to increase the indebtedness of the said borough of Centre Hall by four thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting or purchasing water works for the use of the said borough of Centre Hall. And whereas the said town council directed that notice should be given to the electors of said borough of Centre Hall that an election should be held on the 21st day of February A. D. 1893 in the said borough for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of said borough to such increase of indebtedness, now therefore take notice that an election shall be held for the purpose aforesaid at the usual polling place in the said borough of Centre Hall on the said 21st day of February A. D. 1893.

The amount of the last assessed valuation of the said borough of Centre Hall is $110,000.

The amount of existing debt is $———

The amount of the proposed increase is $4000.

The percentage of the proposed increase is .0364.

The purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased is for the erection or purchase of water works for the use of the said borough of Centre Hall.

H. W. DINGE,
President.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.—BE IT ORDAINand enacted into an ordinance by the Town Council of the borough of Centre Hall, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same:

Sec. 1. That the Treasurer of the borough of Centre Hall, with the consent of the Town Council shall be, and is hereby authorized and directed, provided a majority of the electors of the said borough of Centre Hall at the next regular spring election to be held Tuesday, February 21st, A. D. 1893, assent thereto to borrow a sum of money not to exceed four thousand dollars ($4000,) and thereby increase the indebtedness of the said borough of Centre Hall by a sum not exceeding the like amount; which sum of money is to be used in the erection or purchase of Water Works for the use of said borough of Centre Hall.

Sec. 2 That the said Treasurer be authorized to issue bonds of said borough of Centre Hall to secure the said sum of money above directed to be borrowed.

Sec. 3. That the clerk of the council of the said borough is hereby directed to give notice of the aforegoing ordinance, and of the election to be held by reason thereof on the 21st day of February A. D. 1893, at the usual place of holding elections in the said borough of Centre Hall, for at least thirty days in the CENTRE HALL REPORTER, the only newspaper published in the said borough of Centre Hall.

Approved Jan. 5, 1893.

FRED KURTZ, JR.,
Chief Burgess.

A Good Record. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ten years," says druggist E. B. Legg, of Vail, Ia., "and have always warranted it and never had a bottle returned. During the past 90 days I have sold twelve dozen and it has given perfect satisfaction in every instance." It does not dry up a cough, but loosens and relieves it. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. M. Huyett and D. J. Meyer, of Centre Hall, Pa., and E. M. Huyett, of Centre Hall Pa., and John K. Huyett, of Millheim, Pa., under the firm name of Huyett, Meyer & Co., in the lumbering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E M. Huyett is authorized to dispose of the balance of stock of lumber on hand, and to settle all debts due to, and by the company.

E. M. HUYETT,
D. J. MEYER,
JNO. K. HUYETT,
Centre Hall, Pa.
Jan. 28, 1893. feb2-3t

A gentleman in Union County, Mo., who is too modest a man to have his name mentioned in the newspapers, was cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, after trying other medicines and treatments for thirteen years. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

——All kinds of dried fruit, produce, poultry, potatoes, pork and beef taken at C. P. Long & Co.

The Press

[NEW YORK]
FOR 1893

Has a larger daily circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A Newspaper for the Masses.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 copies Daily.

The Most Remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

The Press is a National Newspaper.

Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the Press.

The Press has the brightest editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

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AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM
The Press has no superior in New York

THE PRESS
within the reach of all. The best and cheapest newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year,		$5.00
" 6 months,		2.50
" one month,		.45
Daily only, one year,	- -	3.00
" four months,	- -	1.00
Sunday, one year,	- -	2.00
Weekly Press, one year,	-	1.00

Send for the Press circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal Commissions.
Address,

THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner

will furnish a serses of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant

will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."

Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durket Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.

Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1895, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, - $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - - - $6.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

DR. THEEL,
538 North Fourth St.
below Green, Philadelphia, cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Blood Poison, Strictures, Discharges, Ulcers, Pimples, Early Decay, all effects of Youthful errors cured after every one else has failed. 6 years' European Hospital and 26 years' practical experience. No experiment, no failure. Method entirely new and harmless. Never fails. Send 10 cts. in P-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the exposure of quacks, their lieful books and false statements, fraudulent testimonials and home-cure swindle. TRUTH is a true friend to young and old. Hours: Daily, from 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call and be saved.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Iowa, desire to inform the public that they are manufacturers of the most successful preparation that has yet been produced for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 18ep9m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

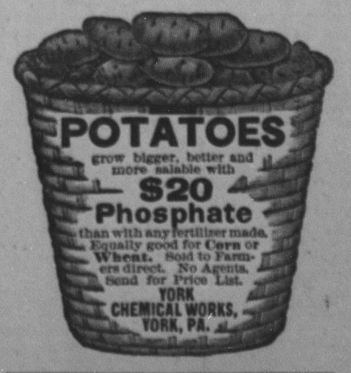
And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.


POTATOES
grow bigger, better and more salable with
$20
Phosphate
than with any fertiliser made.
Equally good for Corn or Wheat. Sold to Farmers direct. No Agents.
Send for Price List.
YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, YORK, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Runkle, dec'd, of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES W. RUNKLE, Adm'r,
feb2-6t Centre Hall, Pa

THE TITLE "The Plumed Knight," so frequently and so admiringly used by thousands of enthusiastic partisans in speaking of the late James G. Blaine, was bestowed upon that popular American statesman by Robert G. Ingersoll in Cincinnati seventeen years ago. Col. Ingersoll, then a delegate from Illinois to the Republican National Convention, made the speech putting in nomination Mr. Blaine for the office of President. This was the first Convention in which Mr. Blaine was named for that office, and he attained 285 votes on the first ballot, against 123 for Oliver P. Morton, 113 for Secretary Bristow, 99 for Roscoe Conkling, 61 for R. B. Hayes (afterward installed as President,) 58 for Gov. Hartranft, 11 for Gov. Jewell, and 3 for W. A. Wheeler (afterwards installed as Vice-President.) This was in part what Col. Ingersoll said: "James G. Blaine is now, and has been for years, the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republican party. I call it sacred, because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free. For the Republican party to desert its gallant leader now is as though an army should desert their General upon the field of battle. Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance, full and fair, against the brazen foreheads of the defamers of his country."

A New License Bill.

Representative Mansfield, of Beaver, has introduced a bill in the legislature providing for elections on the license question, drawn by ex-Chief Justice Agnew, provides for the first election to be held on the third Tuesday of February after the passage of this act, and every third thereafter. The voter shall cast a ballot containing the words "license" or "no license," to be placed in a separate box, counted and returned to the court. In the county or city voting no license, the court shall refuse all applicants. In the event of a city within a county voting one way and the county the other, the court may grant license in the division voting for it, but not in the other. The act does not repeal any special law now existing which prohibits the sale of liquor, and excepts special license to druggists to sell for medical purposes. Sales in districts where a majority has voted against license shall be punished according to the general law for sales without license. Officers convicted of neglect to perform their duty shall be liable to a fine of $100 and imprisonment.

A Little Girl's Experience In a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly until she was a mere "handful of bones."—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. D. Murray's.

The Railroad Company's Exhibit.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company will have a number of unique relics on exhibition at the World's Fair. Among the articles so far collected is a section of rails from the Old Portage road by which the trip over the mountains was made when the great canal was still in existence. They also have the original pencil drawing of the entrance to the old Allegheny tunnel at Gallitzin, which was made in 1852, before any trains were run through it. The company has five acres of space at the fair. There will be considerable rivalry between it and the Baltimore and Ohio.

Anti-Option.

This bill, last week passed the senate by a vote of 40 to 29. Mr. Cameron was against the bill, and Mr. Quay paired in its favor. The affirmative vote in the senate consisted of 27 Republicans and 13 Democrats, and the negative vote of 9 Republicans and 20 Democrats. It is believed the secret motive back of the bill is to give the great flouring mills and elevators of the West an advantage in handling wheat by shutting out operations on the exchanges, which held the prices up. The advocates of the bill, however, vehemently deny this, and claim the bill will have the opposite effect and benefit the farmer.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System and the Southern Pacific Railway has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. 8dectf

That Glorious Climate.

Send for Sights and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific System at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific Agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America. 8dect

Offres His Services.

W. A. Sandoe, Auctioneer, offers his services in crying sales. Having had experience as auctioneer he guarantees satisfaction. Address, Centre Hall, Pa. jan20-1m

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

——If in need of a heavy storm ulster go to Lewins, at Bellefonte, and take a peep at his stock. You will certainly find something that will be of service and worth to you, and at such low prices that are astonishing. He has a fine stock of such articles.

PASTOR KOENIG'S TRADE MARK NERVE TONIC

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

BULL'S-HEAD FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TRADE-MARK

ARE THE BEST.
VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, GINGER, ROSE, ALMOND.
PRICE 10 C AND 25 C.

SEWELL'S *Liquid Cement mends anything. Always ready. Price 10 cents.*

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farmers Look!

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

Special attention given to repairs.

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

All goods guaranteed.

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,

Millheim, - - - - - Pa.

GOOD DEMOCRATC READING FOR 1893.

A FAMILY AND POLITICAL PAPER WHICH YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT.

ON THE FOURTH OF NEXT MARCH
GROVER CLEVELAND
WILL BE INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The restoration of the Democratic party to power in the control of the national government will be a noteworthy event, and will be naturally followed by many events of lesser interest, but still of great importance. There will be a vast deal of Democratic news to print, and there will be one paper above all others in which to get this news. That paper is THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST. It will pay especial attention to the news that will most interest the residents of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA who live within 200 miles of Pittsburgh.

Exclusive of the unrivaled political news which the POST will contain, and which will commend the paper to the head of a household, he owes it also to himself, to his wife and his children to provide his family with a good general paper, one that will contain all the diversified matter calculated to interest an entire family. Just such a paper as this is THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, whose news of all kinds, political, home and foreign, fashion letters, special correspondence, turf letters, literary notes, etc., is arranged with special regard to meeting a diversity of tastes. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and THE POST tries to be a world to all kinds of people.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

THE WEEKLY POST is unequaled. Fiction by great authors, poetry and miscellany that covers the world in all departments of art, science and literature. Serial novels by the great romance writers of the day. Illustrated by our own artists and mailed in sufficient time to reach subscribers for Sunday reading.

THE MARKET REPORTS—

By mail, telegraph and special reporters cover the field, especially the cattle, produce and grain markets, careful reviews of which are prepared for the weekly edition, and are unrivaled for accuracy and reliability.

NEWS OF THE DAY

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of David Sparr, dec'd late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON HARPER, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.

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E. L. LOMAX,
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ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF Sundry orders of the Orphans Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale at Centre Hall, the following described real estate of James and Thomas Lingle, deceased, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 18, 1893,

At 1 o'clock, p. m. Two fine farms and a timber tract of land situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa.

No. 1. Bounded on the east by line of lands of John Lingle, A. B. McNitt, on the south by Manor line on the West by No. 2, on the north by line of Nittany mountain, containing

183 ACRES,

more or less. Thereon erected a large two-story house and large barn, and other outbuildings. The farm is under good cultivation, has an abundance of fruit and running water at the house and barn.

No. 2, Bounded on the east by No. 1, on the south by Manor line, on the west by line of Fred Kurtz, U. D. Osman, W. Heckman and others, on the north by line along Nittany mountain, containing

150 ACRES AND 110 PERCHES,

and allowance. Thereon erected a large Frame dwelling house, Frame barn and other outbuildings. Well supplied with water and all kinds of fruit.

No 3. Situated in Gregg township, Centre county, containing

45 ACRES AND 149 PERCHES,

and allowance. Bounded on the west by lands of John D. Decker, on the south by lands of —— on the north by lands of —— on the east by line of lands of M. Brown, it being well timbered with white, yellow, pitch pine, hemlock, oak and chestnut.

Terms of sale of farms. One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale. One-third in one year, balance in two years, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and bear interest from date of sale.

For timber tract, terms cash, or in three annual payments with satisfactory security for the same.

JAMES C. BOAL
Administrator James A. Lingle, dec'd.
W. B. MINGLE,
Administrator Thomas Lingle, dec'd.

CAUTION—HAVING PURCHASED THE personal property of Daniel Slutman, at constable's sale, consisting of 4 head of horses, 2 mules, 1 cow, lot of hay, lot corn, 2 wagons, buggy, and all the defendants personal property, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same, as we leave same in his possession at our pleasure. MRS. CLARA SLUTMAN,
dec15-3t E. M. HUYETT.

The senior proprietor of this paper has been subject to frequent colds for some years, which were sure to lay him out if not doctored at once. He finds that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is reliable. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs and restores the system to a healthy condition. If freely used as soon as the cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack and often cures in a single day what would otherwise have been a severe cold. *Northwestern Hotel Reporter*, Des Moines, Iowa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

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Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 2.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montancon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m, Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4 40 p. m., Sunday only arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

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Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.		A M	P.M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 18	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 22	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 25
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 22	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m, turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.29 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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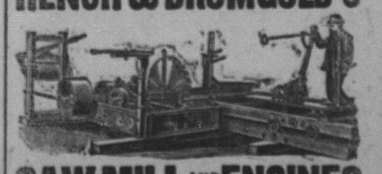

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CANVASSER

THE NEWS.

An explosion occurred in the Star Foundry, in Worcester, Mass., which injured fourteen men, one fatally.——A husband, wife and child were suffocated in a tenement-house fire in New York, others escaping with burns.——The disastrous fire which broke out in Huntsville, Ala., and which at one time threatened to destroy the business part of the city, was finally got under control with the loss of one business block, known as the Struve Block. The loss is estimated at $50,000; only partly insured.——The New Washington express via the Reading and New York and New England road, eastbound, ran into the rear of the Norwich boat express in front of the station at East Douglass, Mass., on the New England road. A woman passenger on the boat train was killed and several others were injured.——The Window-glass Trust organized in Milwaukee by the election of officers.——All the mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, employing about 13,000 persons, were put upon eight hours per day.——Pauline Newcombe, aged twenty years, and Willard Woodworth, aged twenty-seven years, an engaged couple, were drowned in Feather River, Cal., by the capsizing of a boat.

Extradition proceedings for the two Mexican revolutionists were begun in San Antonio.——Col. Phocion Howard, the veteran journalists and Democratic politician, died suddenly of heart disease, in Danville, Ill. Colonel Howard was reading clerk of the House of Representatives.——Dr. Lancaster Drew, secretary and treasurer of the Central Savings Fund, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, left his office for the ostensible purpose of getting his luncheon. He has not since returned, and his fellow officials say his accounts are discovered to be short some $10,000.——Owing to the delay in alloting space, three of the leading corset manufacturers of this country—Warner Bros.; Langdon, Batcheller & Co., and Roth & Goldschmidt, have decided not to exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. The space was promised last September, but was not allotted until last week, and then the amount was cut down from one-half to two-thirds of that originally asked for.——Martin Fry, Jr., convicted of murdering his mistress, Henrietta Wilson, was sentenced by Judge Russell, in Ballston, N. Y., to be electrocuted.——George M. Pullman, the Chicago millionaire, intends to erect a large hospital for invalid children.——Robert J. Beatty was convicted of complicity in the poisoning of non-union men at Homestead.——Two hundred men were thrown out of employment by the burning of a big paper mill at Xenia, Ohio. Loss $75,000.

John C. Boak, the largest retail furniture dealer in Austin, Texas, assignee. The liabilities are about $20,000; assests not known.——A suit has been filed in San Francisco to foreclose a mortgage for $150,000 on the North Pacific Coast Railroad. The plaintiff is the Scottish-American Investment Company, and a mortgage was given for the money used in the construction of a portion of the road, which is now overdue.——Warner & Swaser have completed a big telescope for the naval observatory on Georgetown Heights.——Clarence G. Harmon, cashier of the Corry, Pa., National Bank, was arrested in Buffalo, on the charge of defalcation ——J. W. Mitchell was arrested in New York city on evidence collected by Newark detectives. He is known to be implicated in thirty robberies of houses in Bloomfield, Montclair, Roseville, Orange and Newark. The amount of the thefts will reach several thousand dollars.——The striking boiler-makers of the Chicago and Alton shops in Bloomington surrendered. Some were taken back.——A heavy snowstorm has been prevailing throughout the Northwest.——Martin Griswiller, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., ex-deputy sheriff, ex-register, and ex-deputy internal revenue collector, and a leading Democratic politician, was arrested at his home by a Chicago detective, charged with bigamy, and taken to that city.——The eight-story building occupied by the American Book Company, in Cincinnati, was partially burned. The loss is estimated at $15,000.——James Addison and his son are supposed to have perished in their burning home at West Newberry, Mass.

George G. Grover, British royal commissioner to the World's Fair, died suddenly of heart disease in a Chicago hotel.——Representatives of the railway brotherhoods met at Lehigh, Pa., to consider the question of federation.——Two little girls were crushed to death by the sled running in front of a fire engine at Worcester, Mass.——Thieves attempted to murder Samuel Well and Aaron Moog, storekeepers in Baldwin county Ala.——A suit involving millions was begun in the Summit county court, Ohio, against Judge Stevenson Burke and others involving the interests of the Canadian Copper Company.——John Michaels, his wife and three children, were found frozen to death in a hut in Putman county, W. Va.——The United States Pipe Line Company will reach the seaboard by the way of Athens and Wilkesbarre, Pa., and through New Jersey.——The Columbia Straw Paper Company has absorbed forty-one mills in different parts of the country.——Governor Crounge, of Nebraska, in a message to the legislature explained the connection of the state banking board with the failure of the Capital National Bank.——The Erie Car Works limited, were seized by the sheriff of Erie county, Pa., upon executions amounting to $.03,0.0.——O. S. Kelley, of Springfield, O., has sold his patent on the overhead electric trolley to the General Electric Company of New York.——Six blocks of buildings in Oakesdale, Washington, were burned. Loss $500,000.

OUTLAW MORGAN SHOT.

He Died with a Pistol in His Hand and a Rifle Across His Knee.

Rush Morgan, a notorious outlaw of Lee County, Va., was killed while terrorizing the little town of Hubbard Springs, on the Louisville and Nashville road. While looking for a merchant named Noe, who had incurred his enmity, he was shot by some unkown citizen. He died with a cocked pistol in his hand and a Winchester rifle across his knee.

Morgan has been a fugitive, with a price on his head, ever since he committed a cold blooded murder at Jonesville last fall.

MOB LAW IN TEXAS.

Governor Hogg Declares He Will Bring the Lynchers to Justice.

Despatches Sent to the Sheriff and District Attorney.

Governor Hogg claims to have done everything in his power to prevent the torturing to death of Henry Smith, the Negro murder, at Paris, Texas. He sent this dispatch to the Sheriffs at both Paris and Texarkana:

"Use all lawful means to see that Henry Smith is protected from mob violence and brought to trial for the crime before the lawful authorities. Mobs must not be permitted to try prisoners in Texas. If you need help call for it. By all means protect the majesty of the law and the honor of Texas and your people from committing murder."

When Governor Hogg received official information of the burning he instructed the County Attorney at Paris to secure the names of all persons engaged in the affair, and sent the following instructions to the Sheriff of Lamar county, at Paris:—

"Discharge your sworn duty as an officer of the State faithfully and fearlessly. Promptly complain before the proper authorities against any person known to have engaged in the lynching of the Negro, Henry Smith, at Paris, and report the names of all witnesses to the district and county attorney, to the end that all the guilty persons may be effectually prosecuted.

"To N. B. Doak, District Attorney, Clarksville, Texas.—In the lynching of the Negro, Henry Smith, in Paris, the laws of the States have been openly defied. Every good citizen is interested in maintaining and enforcing the laws of the land. Either law and order or anarchy prevail and there can be no compromise or middle ground. Mob law in Texas must be stamped out. It is believed and expected that you will promptly, diligently and persistently inquire and ascertain who are the guilty persons, and fearlessly prosecute them. Any assistance needed will be promptly rendered.

"J. S. Hogg, Governor of Texas."

The Governor is very indignant and is emphatic in asserting that all guilty persons shall be punished.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

Sidney Smith and Willie Duff, boys, were drowned at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, while skating.

Three new cases of typhus fever and one death from the disease were reported in New York city.

Pleuro-pneumonia is said to have broken out again among cows in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

An Illinois Central passenger train was wrecked near Dixon, Ill., by a broken rail. Eight men were severely injured.

Seven tons of powder at the Kellogg Powder Works, near Huntington, West Virginia, exploded. The men were at dinner and no person was injured.

The typhoid fever epidemic continues in the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich. Nine patients are in the hospital, and there have been two deaths.

By a collision of two freight trains near Milldale, Illinois, Engineers A. M. Rahn and Richard Mitchell and Brakeman M. J. Mahone were killed.

The boiler at the saw mill of J. W. Favors & Co., near Columbus, Georgia, exploded. William Griffin and Titus Heath were killed and seven others were injured, Sandy Tinsley, John Grant and Aaron Watson fatally.

Through the carelessness of a telegraph operator the second section of the eastbound "Fast Line," of the Pennsylvania Railroad, crashed into the rear of the first section, near Steelton, Pa. The rear car, a sleeper from Williamsport, was telescoped, and eight passengers were injured.

At the inquest held at East St. Louis on the remains of Timothy Houlihan, who was one of the wrecking crew injured by the explosion at Wann, Illinois, the jury returned a verdict in which they held the Big Four Railway Company responsible for his death by reason of employing incompetent men to attend the switches.

As several Italian laborers at Fonda, New York, were throwing out a dynamite cartridge, an explosion took place and about 50 cartridges were discharged. One of the Italians, name not learned, was hurled through the air 80 feet and instantly killed. Andrew Hayner, of Amsterdam, was fatally injured.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The trouble growing out of the switchmen's strike at Muncie, Indiana, which was thought to have been settled, was renewed, the trainmen refusing to take out their trains.

The Lake Erie and Western Railroad opened its switching yards, at Muncie, with new men brought from Chicago, who performed their work in the presence of a howling, threatening mob.

The North Shamokin Colliery, at Treverton, Pa., resumed operations after a lengthy shut down. At Reading collieries in the Shamokin district have been pushed hard to supply the demands of the coal trade.

Forty-five stove mounters at the Detroit Stove Works are on strike for a change in the wage scale, and there is a prospect, if the trouble is not soon settled, of 600 hands being thrown out of work.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was in Pittsburg conferring with officers of the Amalgamated Association, members of Homestead's late Advisory Committee and W. W. Erwin, the St. Paul lawyer, who is defending the Homestead men charged with murder, in reference to those cases.

It is said that there are now 3,100 men employed in Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead. The number locked out last summer was 3,800. Of those now at work 2,000 are said to be old hands, and, whenever new men leave, the old men are taken in their places.

A number of Lake Erie and Western strikers of Muncie, Indiana, were before Judge Baker in the U. S. District Court at Indianapolis, charged with contempt in having interferred with the movement of trains after the court had enjoined them from such action. After warning the accused the court adjourned for one week.

A FAMILY FOUND FROZEN.

A Man and His Wife and Children Perish in a Hovel.

The bodies of John Michaels, wife and three little children, were discovered frozen to death in hovel in Putnam county, W. Va. A fourth child, an infant, was heavily wrapped and was found to be alive. Michaels and his wife led a sort of gipsy life for years, wandering about through West Virginia in the summer seasons, and going South in advance of the snows in winter. It is supposed that they failed to get away in time this year, and the severe cold, so prolonged, caught them without preparation, to withstand it.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

31st Day.—The Committee on Epidemic Diseases reported back the House Quarantine bill, with a substitute, being the bill passed by the Senate some weeks ago. The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler requesting the President to enter into negotiations with representatives of the Provisional Government of Hawaii was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Chandler moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Dolph proceeded to read a long statement of the population, trade and commerce of the Hawaiian Islands, but before he had concluded the resolution was laid aside without action, and the Anti-option bill was taken up. The bill was passed, the vote being yeas, 40; nays 29. The Fortification Appropriation bill was then taken up, but no progress was made, and the Senate adjourned.

32d Day.—A motion was agreed to that the Senate insist on its amendments to the Anti-option bill, and ask a conference with the House. Conferees were appointed. The Fortification Appropriation bill and the Army Appropriation bill was passed. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was taken up, and after some debate went over without action.

33d Day.—In the Senate notice was received of Senator Carlisle's resignation. With the exception of one hour in the early part of the day, and a little longer time in the evening, the session was held behind closed doors, and was spent in the consideration of the French and Swedish extradition treaties, and incidentally of the Hawaiian question. In the open session the Chandler Hawaiian resolution, offered some days ago, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Messrs. Hale and Blackburn, were appointed tellers to assist in counting the presidential votes, and Mr. Carlisle's resignation as senator from Kentucky was presented. The District Appropriation bill was taken up, considered and passed.

34th Day.—A bill to pay the awards of the Court of Claims was placed on the calendar, when a conference was asked on the House bill to ratify the agreement with the Kickapoo Indians. Resolutions were passed and eulogies delivered to the memory of the late Senator Barbour, of Virginia.

House.

33rd Day.—The House in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. After action upon several amendments the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

34th Day.—The House went into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. The items for the river and harbor improvements were agreed to, and, without disposing of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

35th Day.—In the House the Anti-option bill created a stir. The opponents of the legislation were on the alert, and the instant that Mr. Hatch made his motion for a conference, Mr. Bynum, was addressing the Speaker, with a point of order, that the Senate amendments must first be considered in committee of the whole. John I. Davenport and the federal election items then occupied the attention of the House. They were brought forward by an amendment offered in committee of the whole by Mr. Fitch, to the Sundry Civil bill. The bill was then reported to the House and passed. Mr. Watson, introduced in the House a bill to provide for an increase of national currency, and provide a method for the distribution of the same by homestead land laws, and to provide for the repayment of the loans.

36th Day.—In the House the conference report on the bill establishing a Court of Appeals for the District was agreed to. The Speaker laid before the House the Anti-Option bill with amendments, and decided that they must first be referred to a committee. On Mr. Hatch's motion the bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed. Business was suspended and resolutions were passed. Business was suspended and resolutions were passed and eulogies delivered to the memory of the late Alex. K. Craig, of Pennsylvania.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

The circulation of the Tocsin, a London anarchist newspaper, has been prohibited in France.

The monument to be erected in Richmond to the memory of Jefferson Davis will not stand where his remains will be laid next spring. The grave is to be in a cemetery near the James River, in the northwestern part of the city. The monument will be placed in Monroe Park, a quarter of a mile from this spot.

The women of Sorosis are working for the release of Mrs. Maybrick. At a meeting in New York they were organized the "Woman's International Bureau of Justice," and it was resolved that it should have constituent bureaus throughout the United States and Europe. It will first bring its influence to bear in the case of the American poisoner languishing in Woking Prison.

A colored man, the first of his race to be admitted to the priesthood of the Episcopal Church in Kentucky, was ordained in Louisville a few days ago. His name is William M. Jackson, and he has a charge in Henderson, Ky. His father was free-born, and his mother an emancipated slave. He had a good education in Ohio, and for a time was employed in the War Department in Washington.

A Baltimore friend of the late General Butler says: "All the eccentricities he possessed—such as chewing on the stump of a cigar in open court, puffing and blowing during the examination of witnesses, striding up and down in front of the jury, wearing boutonnieres on all occasions, and making a great stew when he entered any assembly—all these were originally done for effect but as he aged they became a part of his nature."

Mr. Conan Doyle, whose detective stories are just now so much talked about in literary circles, is one of a coterie of young men who have recently made—or are fast making—a name for themselves in literature. They call themselves "The Vagabonds," and they dine together once a month in one of the old-fashioned taverns which abut on Fleet street in London. Jerome K. Jerome is the uncrowned king of the "Vagabonds," and for his choicest spirits he has Conan Doyle, Coulson Kernahan (author of 'A Dead Man's Dairy"), I. Zangwill, G. B. Burgin, and until he came to America, Rudyard Kipling. Conan Doyle is a deserter from the medical profession, for when writing "Micah Clarke," he had a good medical practice. Although only 34 years of age, Conan Doyle has seen a good deal of the world, and among other travels, has been to Greenland in a whaling ship and penetrated the interior of Africa from the West Coast.

A HUGE STAR-GAZER.

The Telescope for the Naval Observatory Completed.

Another great telescope, the third largest in the world, has just been completed by Warner & Swaser, of Cleveland, Ohio. The instrument was constructed for the new Government Naval Observatory on Georgetown Heights, D. C.

When the telescope is pointed to the zenith the object glass will be thirty-eight feet above the floor. The weight of the telescope is thirty tons. The tube is 32 feet long and three feet in diameter at the middle, from which point it tapers toward either end. It has three motions of speed, operated by clock work, one for the stars, one for the sun, and one for the moon.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

A verdict of guilty as indicted was returned by the jury in the trial at Pittsburg of R. J. Beatty, charged with poisoning Homestead workmen.

"Jack" Clifford was put on trial at Pittsburg for murder committed on July 6 in the contest between the Pinkertons and the strikers at Homestead. He entered a plea of not guilty.

An explosion occurred in the Conyingham mine of the Deleware & Hudson Canal Company, and eight miners were severely burned, three probably fatally.

Senator Jesse M. Baker introduced a bill into the Senate, indorsed by the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association, making very important changes in the present ballot law.

A joint committee of the Legislature was appointed to investigate the quarantine site question and promptly report.

The committee appointed by the Reading Board of Trade to investigate the alleged faulty construction of the asylum for the Chronic Insane at Wernersville, reported that many of the most serious charges were well founded.

The ministers of Pittsburg and Alleghany met and protested against any change in the Sabbath law by the present Legislature except the increase of penalties for its violation.

In refusing to allow ex-Treasurer John Mogel's claim of $840.13 against Berks County for expenses of Prison Inspecters, Judge Ermentrout decided that no such expenses may be incurred without the authority of the County Commissioners.

Andrew Carnegie made a very full statement of his relation to the Carnegie interests. He has not now and never expects again to have any voice in their active control.

Representatives of the various labor brotherhoods existing on the Lehigh Valley and Central Railroads met at Lehighton, when federation of the various bodies was discussed.

Through the plotting of the Standard Oil Company and the Erie Railroad, the United States Pipe Line Company has been forced to change the route of its pipe in Northern Pennsylvania.

The Sheriff seized the Erie Car Works upon executions amounting to $.03,0.0.

Ex-City Treasury Obold, of Reading, has been acting strangely, and it is feared the troubles which lately led to his retirement are effecting his mind.

Jacob Davis, of Reading, is finding it difficult to secure his share of his father's estate because it is claimed that the cigarette habit has incapacitated him for handling money.

The State Senate passed resolutions favoring the acquisition of Hawaii.

W. J. Rainey, the coke operator, concluded a $750,000 purchase of coal lands and coke ovens in Fayette county.

The Chester County Republican Committee elected Thomas Lawrence Eyre chairman and indorsed the candidacy of A. D. Harlan for State Treasurer.

The rate of wages for miners of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company was fixed at 5 per cent. above the basis. The rate has been maintained above the basis for a longer period than for many years.

Arrangements were completed for the transfer of the express business on the Lehigh Valley Railroad from the Adams to the United States Express Company.

At the continued investigation of the Franklin-Forrest Leg slat ve contest at Lancaster, numerous witnesses testified to having received money for their votes

The Sten and Oil Company was defeated in an attempt to drive out of business a Coatesville oil dealer who refused to buy of the Trust.

Martin Griswiler, a prominent ex-office holder of Mechanicsburg, was arrested and taken to Chicago, charged with bigamy.

Hog cholera is becoming epidemic in northern Chester County.

The number of liquor license applicants in Berks County is about the same as last year, 530

An ordinance was introduced into Reading's Select Council, providing for a complete system of house sewage.

STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

Terrific Snow Storm, and the Mercury Continually Going Downward.

The snow storm which commenced several days ago in Washington has continued with more or less severity ever since, has at last developed into the nearest approach to a blizzard ever known in this climate. In Seattle there are sixteen inches of snow on the level, and a strong wind is piling it in huge drifts in all unprotected spots. The thermometer is falling rapidly. To the north of the city the storm is much more severe. A special from New Westminster says: "The cold snap in the Frazier Valley at the present time is the severest since 1888. Above the city the river is frozen solid for fifty miles, and teams will soon be able to cross on the ice.

Victoria, B. C.—The storm continues unabated. The snow has reached twelve inches

The Tumbo Island coal mine was the scene of an accident. The boiler used in hoisting exploded, and M. G. M. Morrison, contractor and John N. Harris, assistant engineer, were instantly killed. The building in which the explosion took place was completely wrecked.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Advices from various points throughout the Northwest show that a blizzard of unusual severity prevails throughout the whole section. Wires are down along the Canadian Pacific, and no reports have been received from stations on that line. All trains from the South and West are delayed and it is probable that, owing to the bad drifting on the lines west of Minneapolis, they will be many hours behind schedule time. In the Northwest the high wind and snow are accompanied by extreme cold. It was 42° below at Havre, 42° at Helena, 32° at Miles City, 16° at Fort Buford. The velocity of the wind in Minneapolis was between twenty-eight and thirty miles an hour.

The memorial tablet to James Russell Lowell, to be erected in Westminster Abbey, will be of marble, and bear a low relief portrait. The commission has been given to George Frampton. When completed the tablet will be placed in the Chapter House, beneath a stained-glass window also commemorative of the distinguished author and diplomatist.

CABLE SPARKS.

Cardinal Foulon, Archbishop of Lyons, is dead.

The Czarewitch arrived in Berlin and was received by the Emperor.

The Earl of Jersey has offered his resignation of Governor of New South Wales.

M. Fraquerville has declared a number of persons culpable in the Panama canal scandal.

Archduchess Margaret Sophie was married to Duke Albrecht of Wurtemburg at Vienna.

It is supposed the Norwegian steamer Ino has foundered and that all on board were drowned.

Several new cholera cases are reported in the lunatic asylum near Haile, in Prussian Saxony.

Trial was begun in London of Charles Wells, known as "Monte Carlo Wells," on charges of fraud.

It is thought Great Britain can depend upon the loyality of the Egyptian army in case of an emergency.

A dispatch from Buda Pest says that a number of persons and cattle were killed or injured in a railroad accident near Grau.

According to information from Vienna, eighty miners were killed and many others injured by an explosion in the Fort Schritt mine, near Dux.

The reconciliation of Milan and Natalie has not given pleasure in Belgrade, as the young radicals think Milan is plotting to return to Servia as dictator.

DESTROYED HIS FAMILY.

A Memphis Man Poisons His Two Children and Himself.

Fred Schuman, a cigar dealer of Memphis, Tenn., poisoned his two children, Lottie and Frederick, aged respectively 12 and 14 years and then took poison himself. The children are dead and Schuman is dying.

Reverses in business and melancholia on account of the death of his wife, leading to insanity, are the causes assigned for the act.

Schuman lived a secluded life with his children and a housekeeper. A streak of insanity runs through the family, a brother having been confined in the lunatic asylum. He left a letter addressed to his brother, stating that it was no one's business how he and his children died.

About ten years ago Schuman's sister, Mrs. Welcner, committed suicide by hanging herself. Nine years ago, in the house that Schuman now occupies, a shoemaker named Milier killed himself. Seven years ago Charles Eurich, a wealthy queensware merchant, who lived in the same house, was found there with a pistol ball in his brain. It was alleged by the newspapers that he killed himself.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.		
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@ $ 5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00	4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74	78
CORN—No. 2 White	52	53
Yellow	52	53
Ear Yellow per brl	2 75	2 80
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38	42
Western White	39	42
Mixed	37	38½
RYE—No. 2	64	65
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00	16 50
Good to Prime	14 50	15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	11 00	11 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50	7 00
Oat Blocks	8 50	9 00
CANNED GOODS.		
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 1 00	@ $ 1 10
No. 2	80	82½
PEAS—Standards	1 20	1 40
Seconds		1 00
CORN—Dry Pack		1 10
Moist		1 00
HIDES.		
CITY STEERS	$ 8	@ $ 8¼
City Cows	4½	4¾
Southern No. 2	5¼	5¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.		
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 88	@ $ 90
Va. Yellow	3 25	4 00
Yams	2 00	2 25
ONIONS	90	1 00
PROVISIONS.		
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 10½	@ $ 10¾
Clear ribsides	11	11¼
Bacon sides	12	12¼
Hams	15	15¾
Mess Pork, per bar		19 50
LARD—Crude		11¾
Best refined		12¾
BUTTER.		
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 31	@ $ 32
Under line	29	30
Roll	27	28
CHEESE.		
CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 12¾	@ $ 13
N. Y. flats	13	13¼
Skim Cheese	8	11
EGGS.		
EGGS—State	$ 36	@ $ 37
North Carolina	34	35
POULTRY.		
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 10	@ $ 11
Turkeys	13	14
Ducks, per lb	13	14
TOBACCO.		
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's.	$ 1 50	@ $ 1 50
Sound common	3 00	4 00
Middling	6 00	8 00
Fancy	12 00	13 00
LIVE STOCK.		
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 00	@ $ 5 25
Good to Fair	4 60	4 75
SHEEP	3 00	5 00
Hogs	6 50	7 00
FURS AND SKINS.		
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $ 11
Raccoon	40	45
Red Fox	—	1 00
Skunk Black	—	80
Opossum	22	23
Mink	—	80
Otter	—	6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@ $ 4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79	79¾
RYE—Western	54	58
CORN—No. 2	54½	55½
OATS—No. 3	37⅝	38⅝
BUTTER—State	28	30
EGGS—State	39	40
CHEESE—State	11½	11¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	76¾	77
CORN—No. 3	54	55½
OATS—No 2	41	42
BUTTER—State	29	30
EGGS—Penn. 1st	35	36

Horses are a drug on the Idaho market. The other day 1,500 good young animals were sold in a bunch for $40 a head.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Trees Struck by Lightning.—Mr. D. Jonesco has compiled statistics concerning trees which are struck by lightning, and arrives at the following interesting conclusions, which are given in the last issue of the *Electrical World:* It has been supposed for a long time that certain kinds of trees are particularly subject to destruction by lightning, while others are quite free from danger. Among the first is the oak and among the latter the laurel. An investigation of this statement led the writer to the following conclusions: "At very high potential electrical discharges all kinds of trees may be subject to destruction from lightning. Trees containing oils are less subject to be struck; those containing very much oil being protected the most. Lightning appears to prefer those trees which contain oil to a slight degree only in summer. The quantity of water contained in the trees has no effect on their liability to being struck. Dead limbs of trees, of those containing starch as well as of those containing oil, are particularly subject to being struck. Cambium, bark and leaves do not alter the conductivity of trees. The nature of the soil has no connection with the frequency of the destruction of the trees by lightning."

Foundations for Sea Walls.—Successful methods in securing suitable foundations for sea walls are among the most important of modern engineering triumphs, and one of the latest of these is what has come to be known as the Shield system, originated abroad, and of special adaptation where the bottom is of irregular rocky service. Careful longitudinal sections are taken along the lines of the inner and outer faces of the foundations, and planks cut and nailed to timbers in such a manner that one edge of the finished frame conforms exactly with the rocky bottom; these frames are weighted and sunk into place, where they are fastened by long bolts wedged into the rock in such a manner that a mould for about twenty feet of the bottom of the wall is thus formed. The tops of the frames are brought to a true horizontal position by means of a spirit level, and the space between is filled with concrete; where a large mass of the latter is used, it is composed of four to four and one-half parts of sand and gravel to one of Portland cement, the top being finished off with concrete composed of one and a half to two parts of sand and gravel to one of cement. The material is lowered in a canvas bag holding about two and one-fourth cubic feet, and so arranged that the bottom can be easily opened when it touches the spot where the concrete is to be laid. The material as it leaves the bag is simply pressed down by the flat hand to the required level, and then gently struck off by a straight edge resting at each edge on the frames. In this way a perfect surface is formed five or six feet below water, becoming hard enough in three days to receive the blocks of the wall.

Velocity of Rain Drops.—Of course we all know that it would be an utter impossibility for storm clouds to form and rain to fall were it not for the forty odd miles of atmosphere that rises above our heads; but, supposing it were possible for human beings to exist in an atmosphere that only rose to a level with their mouths, and that storm clouds could form in the region outside such a low-grade atmosphere, then every rain drop would prove as fatal to earthly creatures as if it were a steel bullet fired from a dynamite gun. All falling bodies, whether they be crystal rain drops or meteorites, fall with what philosophers term "a uniform accelerated motion;" in other words, if a body be moving at a certain velocity at the expiration of one second from the beginning of its fall, it will be moving with twice that velocity at the expiration of two seconds, gaining in speed at a uniform rate throughout the course of its fall. Careful experiments have shown that the rate per second at which bodies acquire velocity in falling through the air is thirty-two feet per second at the end of the first second from starting. At the end of the next second it is going at the rate of sixty-four feet per second, and so on through the whole time of falling. Where the velocity is known the space through which the body has fallen may be ascertained by multiplying the velocity at that period by the number of seconds during which it has been falling, and dividing the result by two. This rule applies, however, only to bodies falling through a vacuum. The resistance of our atmosphere materially retards rain drops, hailstones, aerolites and all other bodies which fall through it, and were it not for the resistance it presents, every rain storm would be disastrous to the human race, as each drop would fall with a velocity great enough to penetrate the full length of a full-grown man's body. —[Nature.

Drowned by a Shellfish.

Among the showy shells of the Pacific Coast of the United States none are better known or more widely distributed than the sea-ears or abalones, and none are more eagerly sought for by Chinese fishermen. One would scarcely anticipate danger, much less disaster, from the pursuit of an object so harmless in itself; but it is reported that a Chinaman once lost his life near Bartholomew Bay, on the cost of Lower California, while gathering abalones.

The foot of this shellfish is capable of taking a firm hold on a flat surface, and in most cases it becomes almost impossible to detach the shell without breaking it into fragments.

The unfortunate fisherman referred to was collecting the shells under a shelving rock between tides, and had thurst his arm around a sharp edge to dislodge a large one which he saw on the surface. Having no stick convenient to pry off the abalone, he placed his fingers under the shell and tried to detach it by a quick motion. The abalone, however, contracted suddenly and held the fingers of the Chinaman so tightly that they could not be pulled away. The tide rose and the man was drowned. His companions returned to search for him at the next low tide and found his body still imprisoned by the powerful grasp of the abalone upon the rock.—[Forest and Stream.

Quick steps are indicative of energy, agitation.

THE SPINNING IN THE MALL.

'Twas more than a hundred years ago
And Boston town was young, you know,
In that far day, and what we call
The "Common" now, was then the "Mall"—
A fine old-fashioned name that meant
A public green where people went
To roam at will or play a game
With "mall," or mallet, much the same
As now they play with bat and ball.
'Twas here, then, on the Boston Mall,
More than a hundred years ago,
There was the prettiest sight and show
That any eyes had ever seen,
Upon the lovely level green,
For in the cool and leafy shade
That elm and oak tree branches made,
A little flock of smiling girls,
With dimpling cheeks and teeth of pearls,
And modest cap and gown and frill,
Sat spinning, spinning with a will.
An hour or more with girlish grace,
The busy workers held their place,
And eager crowds came up to gaze,
With some to wonder, some to praise,
While newer comers bent to say—
As you perhaps may say to-day
Who read this page—"Oh, tell us why
And wherefore now these spinners ply
Their busy wheels in sight of all,
Upon the open public Mall?
A curious show, a pretty scene,
But tell us what the show doth mean?"
It means, it means, that long ago,
When Boston town was young, you know,
Its councillors and rulers sought
From day to day, with prayerful thought,
To serve the interests of the town
They held beneath the British crown.
And so one day, amidst their wise
And well-laid schemes of enterprise,
A scheme arose to bring the art
The Irish weavers knew by heart
Into the town of Boston bay.
And ere the scheme cou'd cool, straightway
A message went across the sea
To Erin's shore, and presently
In Boston harbor came to land
A little group, a little band,
Who jovially settled down
Within the precincts of the town
To teach the folk of Boston bay
To spin and weave their famous way.
But fancy their amazement there,
The curious question and the stare,
When, flocking to the spinning class,
Came many a high-placed little lass.
"'Twas not for these the scheme was laid
And carried out; the plan was made
For poorer folk," the rulers cried.
Then smiling gentry-folk replied
With never a word of yea or nay,
But, still persistent, held their way!
And thus it fell that high and low,
And rich and poor, flocked to and fro
Across the town to learn the art
The Irish weavers knew by heart,
And such the skill was soon displayed,
That by and by each little maid,
Or rich or poor, or high or low,
Was homespun-dressed from top to toe.
And then and there it came to pass
The spinning-school, the spinning-class,
Became the fashion of the hour,
And raged with such despotic power
That then and there the folk decreed,
And all the councillors agreed,
That on the people's public green
These spinners spinning should be seen.
—[Nora Perry, in St. Nicholas.

A LAY FIGURE.

It was a "private view" at the Academy. Like all private views the place was thronged. Surging from room to room, the people, with their fluttering catalogues, were like a sea dotted with whitecaps.

In the east room a picture was attracting considerable attention. The artist had painted a scrub-woman stopping work to take a dram. Still on her knees, her head thrown back, one coarse fist held the bottle to her lips while the other rested on a pail at her side. The puddles of dirty water, the filthy rags, all the slovenly details of the room, were reproduced with marvelous exactness. It seemed as if the very canvas might soil one's fingers.

In front of the painting stood a group of men and one woman—Katherine Strong.

Probably no woman of thirty ever had received more offers of marriage than Katherine Strong. She lived, with her father, in the family mansion on Washington Square. She was known to be rich—very rich. There was, however, something so curiously repellant about her that the most daring fortune-hunter made his proposal by letter. It seemed impossible to speak of love to Katherine Strong. No man had ever dreamed of it, much less attempted it.

"How does this sample of realism strike you, Miss Strong?" asked one young fellow, giving a twirl to his mustache.

Katherine moved nearer the painting and gazed at it in silence. She was plain, masculine in her ugliness; each gesture was awkward; her face seemed rough-hewn from a block of granite. "The man has power," said she, briefly; "who is he?"

Two or three were ready to answer the question.

"Manton Howard. Haven't you met him? He's the most unpopular man in town; one of those fellows who makes disagreeable remarks, priding himself upon his truthfulness. His pictures are all in this style; realism, you know. He'd rather paint a mud-puddle than a lily, and he calls it being true to Nature. I'll look him up, if you'd like to meet him. Shall I?".

"Yes," said Miss Strong, laconically. She was a woman of few words.

The party moved down the room. Not many of the other pictures were interesting. Katherine glanced at a few, and then signified her intention of going home. Several cavaliers darted off to find her carriage. The one unfortunate left to entertain the heiress felt his courage ooze from every pore. To his delight Manton Howard appeared a few steps from them.

"Ah! there is the great artist, Miss Strong," he whispered, hurriedly. "I'll present him now, if you wish. Howard, dear boy, I'm glad to see you! Miss Strong—my friend, Mr. Howard. We've been raving about your picture, old man. Great thing, isn't it?"

"Do you think so?" asked Howard, bowing to Miss Strong. The little man who had introduced them disappeared.

"Not at all," answered Katharine, coolly. "It interested me because it has an idea and is well painted. No one would think it great."

"In that you are mistaken. I am the artist, and I think it great."

There was a dead pause.

After a dozen years' experience as an heiress Katharine had formed the habit of speaking, but occasionally, and of never talking. Young men generally talked to her. Howard was puzzled. He prided himself upon reading character, upon having no illusions, no enthusiasms, upon never losing his temper—in fact, upon innumerable qualities. He was a woman-hater, and cared nothing for money. If the choice had rested with him he never would have met Miss Strong. If the conversation had opened differently he would have closed it as soon as possible. Now it seemed as if Katherine had closed it. She stood looking at him, no signs of life in her face. It was the coldest face he had ever seen. Even the eyes, deep-set and small, had not the redeeming quality of color. They were light gray; the lashes amounted to nothing; the eyebrows and hair, however, were dark. This scrutiny Katherine bore with complete indifference. Howard might gaze at her as long as he chose—or at least until her carriage were called. And Howard did gaze at her. Something lay behind that extraordinarily inexpressive face.

"Miss Strong," he said, abruptly, "you have given me an idea. We artists cannot afford to throw away such a gift. Will you sit for me?"

Katherine moved slowly toward the door.

"Do you carry your realism to that extreme, Mr. Howard?" she asked. He had thought her cold; now she was icy.

"I am considered blunt, Miss Strong; my enemies even call me rude. A great deal of time is wasted in conventionalities. I don't believe in them. Why should I wait until I have known you a year before I ask you to sit for me? My idea would be lost. May I expect you at my studio by ten to-morrow morning?"

"No," answered Katherine; "this week is fully occupied. Next Monday you may call upon me and I will appoint the sittings to suit my convenience. Good afternoon."

Her carriage had been found. One cavalier outrunning the others, breathlessly hastened to offer Miss Strong his arm. Howard turned away smiling.

"Even a sphinx has vanity. No woman ever refused to sit for her portrait. If I read the riddle before I paint the sphinx my picture will be a failure. She will interest me only until I fathom her. She must, therefore, interest me until the sittings are over."

This calm way of regulating his interests had given Howard years of selfish ease. He thought little about Miss Strong until he called upon her on Monday to arrange for the sittings. But at the first one he found that, say or do what he would, she did interest him intensely.

"This is not to be a conventional portrait, Miss Strong," he explained. "I shall want you to take a tiresome position, and I warn you that I am a slow worker. To begin with, let me tell you my idea. Look at this photograph. Now look into this mirror. Do you see the likeness?"

The photograph was of a sphinx—the ordinary sphinx every child sees in its geography. But line for line, feature for feature, the face was Katherine Strong's.

After that morning, Howard transferred his interest from Miss Strong to his canvas. He knew that what he had done was great, and he worked as he had never worked before.

"You're doing a portrait for Katherine Strong, I hear," said a friend, meeting him one day. "I didn't know that sort of thing was in your line. What can you make of her?"

"Make of her?" repeated Howard, "I can do anything with her; I never have had such a model; she's a perfect lay figure. She holds a position without moving a muscle, and I don't have to talk a string of nonsense to keep her good-humored. Now that I think of it, I don't believe she ever was good-humored."

He laughed amusedly. Good-humor did seem a ridiculous expression to apply to Katherine Strong.

"You're an extraordinary fellow," said his friend; "for downright ugliness Miss Strong has no equal; but do you think she will like one of your realistic studies? You don't know human nature. A plain woman is vainer than a beauty."

"Well, whatever she is, the picture is uppermost in my mind. I stake my reputation on it. I didn't know I could get up so much enthusiasm over anything."

Howard was in a predicament when he next saw Katherine. For some reason or other he could not settle down to work. It was absurd that thinking about Katherine should make it impossible to paint. By abolishing her individuality from his mind, he had made great strides with his picture. Now that he had begun to notice her again, he could do nothing.

"Pshaw!" he exclaimed, throwing aside his brush. "Miss Strong, it's no use, my mind is occupied with something else, and perhaps you'll be glad of a rest to-day."

Katherine rose composedly.

"Just as you please, Mr. Howard; good morning."

"Oh! I don't mean to hurry you away," cried Howard. "Your carriage is gone, and you may as well wait for it as usual, I want to talk with you. I suppose I have your permission to send this picture to the Academy in the spring?"

"Of course; if you wish it." Katherine went over to the easel. "It is better than your other work; is it not? How many more sittings will you need?"

"It is not like my other work," said Howard. "You know my ambition is to pull down ideals. Truth is my hobby, and truth, in art, is realism. But I don't want to bore you with a lecture on art. Do you care for painting, Miss Strong?"

"Yes; some painting. I think your portrait of me good."

"It is good, and it interests me more than anything I have done. You are an intellectual stimulant to me. Love is one of the ideals I consider absurd. I make no pretense at offering it to you, but I do offer you my respect and ask you to be my wife. There is no reason why our lives should not be much more useful together than apart. Don't you agree with me?"

Katherine's face was impenetrable.

"Yes, Mr. Howard, it would be a most sensible arrangement. I value truth, and believe you to be above marrying for money. Those two qualities I have not yet seen combined in one man. I should like to lead a useful life. As you say we may accomplish that together. I will undertake it with you."

Her manner surpassed his in business-like coldness. There was no fear of being bored by an emotional wife in such a woman. Howard was satisfied.

"Katherine," said he, with some hesitation—he was not a shy man, but it took courge to address Miss Strong by her Christian name—"Katherine, you are as independent as I: suppose, for the sake of the picture, we hurry our wedding. I have an order I must fill before the end of the month; after that I shall want you to pose incessantly, and our being married will save much time and trouble."

"For the sake of the picture," repeated Katherine, slowly; "yes, for the sake of the picture it would be best. I will marry you by the end of the month."

The next few days passed more quickly than Mr. Howard had expected. Before he knew it came the wedding, the crowded church, the conventional reception, and all was over. He and Katherine were man and wife.

It was their second week of marriage. Howard had been painting steadily that morning, and now, tilting back his chair, he surveyed his work, weary but wholly satisfied.

"I want to know when this is to end." It was Katherine who spoke; but that voice, broken and passionate, could it have come from Katherine's lips?

"Katherine! What do you mean?"

She had risen and had come over to him.

The suppressed passion of years, swollen into a mighty flood, had broke down the barriers between her and humanity. Nature had made this woman on the heroic scale. For years Katherine had fought against Nature, stifled impulse, shunned friendship, distrusted every one. Now Nature had won the right of way; the floods had risen; the barriers were shattered forever.

"Manton, look at your picture; it is finished. You say it is great; but have you thought why it is great? You have painted more than you know. You have gone higher than you dreamed. There is a soul in that picture. You asked me to marry you after a few weeks' acquaintance. You were abrupt, business-like; you came to the point instantly. I was a good lay figure, you thought—ah! do not interrupt me; in society there are many kind friends to report little speeches such as that. You told me plainly that you despise love. You think it an ideal to be destroyed, and you are a realist, a lover of truth. I tell you you are not a realist; no realist could have painted that picture. You do not know your powers. You are incrusted with vanity. A curious vanity it is to want to be less than you really are! Your picture at the Academy pleased me because, tho' coarse, it had something besides its brutal realism. I agreed to sit for you, and during those sittings, I studied you better than you studied me. Then you asked me to marry you. Manton, you never have asked me why I married you. Let me tell you; listen to me; look at me! I married you because I loved you. Stop! She laid her hand on her husband's shoulder. "I must go on. Do not move. Do not interrupt me, Manton. I have been as cold as ice all my life. I have not known what was in me. I have distrusted every one. I was born into a society that worshiped money. I had admirers because I had money; all my life I have loathed money. Do you know, Manton, that nobody has ever loved me?"

She shivered. The break in her voice was more pathetic than a sob from another woman. Once having bared her soul, Katherine would not spare it a torture.

"I have longed for some one, some creature, to love me; and then I have repelled them all. You did not pretend to love me; you admired the face others thought hideous. Do not think I deceive myself. I know you admire it because you prefer hideousness to beauty; but I was weak enough to be gratified that you saw something in my ugliness. Now look again at your picture. There is more in me than ugliness; the picture testifies to it. So much for myself; Manton, what of you?

"You have lived on the surface of your nature as an ignorant man lives on the earth's crust, knowing nothing of the fires, the forces, the wonderful secrets that lie hidden beneath him. You have made a garden of your life. You have arranged your likes, your dislikes, your pleasures, as you pleased. You have dug into your nature only deep enough for your trivial daily wants. Had you dug deeper you would have struck gold. Oh! my husband, I believe it; for I love you!"

The blood rushed to Howard's face; he breathed quickly, unevenly. He did not stir or speak.

Katherine faltered, and then faced him with simple dignity.

"Manton, I can be of use to you, if you can love me. I too have been weak enough to trust in my own strength. I thought that I could force you to love me. To-day I think differently. You must understand me when I say I cannot live like this; I must leave you. I will go back to my father's house. I have shown you my heart, and I see I have touched yours. Do not pity me—I have enough strength left to spurn your pity; but if ever you can love me and need me, if ever your soul strains, yearns, craves for me as mine does for you, then recognize that feeling as love. You have been selfish in your life; you may have been loved, but you never have felt love. I have been selfish also, in my way, but no one has ever loved me; no one has ever told me how to love. God put it into my soul; Nature taught me what he meant."

Her soul was in her eyes, in her face, in her voice, as she spoke. Her words, like molten lava, had fallen drop by drop burning, destroying, the superficiality of her husband's nature. In bearing her heart she had bared his, and out of the shame of his wasted years he saw arise the promise of a nobler future. But Katherine? He must have Katherine. He could not lose her. He had just found her. Now he understood the interest she had excited in him from the beginning. Now he knew why her glance could thrill him, why he could not bear to have her go. A mist swam before his eyes. Indistinctly he could see Katherine move toward the door. He sprang to his feet. He caught and held her.

"Katherine," he said—"Katherine, I love you!"—[Annie Flint, in Independent.

HUNTING WITH BLOW GUNS.

Savages Who Use These Queer Weapons With Poisoned Arrows.

The blow pipes used by the savages of Guiana for shooting poisoned arrows are very wonderful weapons indeed. The climate of this equatorial region, being both very hot and very moist, produces a vegetation of astonishing luxuriance. The forests are commonly ankle deep in water for mile after mile, and consequently the animals found there mostly inhabit the trees. Monkeys are exceedingly numerous. For killing these tree-dwelling creatures the blow gun is the best possible instrument. It is made from a peculiar kind of reed, and although eleven or twelve feet in length, its weight is only a pound and a half. It is provided, like a rifle, with a fore sight and a back sight, the latter being made of the teeth of a small beast called the acouchi.

The natives are most careful respecting the straightness of their blow guns, and never allow them to lean against anything lest they should be warped. The arrows employed are made from the leaf ribs of a kind of palm, made to fit the bore of the gun by a wrapping of wild cotton fastened with a fibre of silk grass. Great art is required to put on the cotton properly. The arrow is about ten inches long, no thicker than a crow quill, and at one end is brought to a point as sharp as a needle by scraping it between the keen-edged, saw-like teeth of the pirai fish. One-half of a pirai jaw is always suspended to the quiver.

The vegetable poison used for envenoming the arrows is called "curari." It is extremely powerful and will kill a man within a few minutes when introduced into the circulation by an arrow point, though it is harmless when swallowed. It is very difficult to procure the strongest "curari" from the natives, who are most unwilling to part with it. The arrow heads are kept carefully separate from the shafts as a precaution against accidents, the savages themselves being very much afraid of the poisons which they employ. The secret of preparing the poison is handed down by the medicine men from generation to generation, and the common people are not permitted to know it.

First must be sought the curari vine, which is closely allied to the tree which furnishes strychnine, and to the upon tree, from which the Dyaks of Borneo get the poison for their arrows. When the poison maker has found the curari he looks for two bulbous plants, the stems of which yield a glutinous juice. Another vegetable ingredient is the bitter root, commonly used by these savages in poisoning water for the purpose of catching fish. To the mixture composed of these elements the medicine man adds two kinds of venemous ants and the poisonous fangs of deadly species of snakes. The whole is allowed to simmer over a fire, the snakes fangs and ants being pounded and thrown into the pot. The boiling is continued until the poison is reduced to a thick brown syrup. Finally a few arrows are dipped experimentlly in the poison, and its effect is tried upon some animal or bird. If satisfactory the poison is poured into a spherical earthenware pot, in which it is kept, carefully covered over with leaves, to exclude air and moisture.—[Washington Star.

Most Famous of Unique Clubs.

The most famous of all the unique clubs is the Thirteen Club, the original one of the world, founded in this city eleven years ago this month and on the thirteenth day. It was organized to combat superstition of all injurious kinds and more particularly those superstitions connected with thirteen persons, thirteen persons sitting at table, and Friday, sixth day of the week, called "hangman's day." It started with thirteen members, who sat together at dinner every month for three months before one of them died. The oldest living member of the original thirteen is over ninety years of age and hale and hearty. The club now numbers 1,300 members and they dine thirteen at each table five times each year, the annual dinner being held on the 13th day of January, the anniversary of the founding of the club. Singularly, this year the 13th occurred on Friday. Through their instrumentality, principally, if not entirely, the hanging day in almost every State has been varied, so that now it seldom occurs on the sixth day of the week, and thus the onus has been taken from the once considered unlucky day.—[New York Times.

To Start a Snail-Farm.

The raising of snails for food purposes is an industry that may be introduced into Wisconsin in the near future, and the snail-farm that may be established is undoubtedly the first one to be located on American soil.

Captain Pius Dreher, of Milwaukee, has just imported an invoice of 5,000 of this variety directly from Hamburg, Germany, and it is he who is largely interested in the plan to establish a snail-farm at Muskego Lake, near Waukesha. A part of the invoice of snails will be kept to be planted on the farm as an experiment. Captain Dreher has interested several others in the deal and they intend to give the farm a fair trial.

The snail used for food is unlike the ordinary variety, being much larger. It is imported in the shell in which it has hermetically sealed itself. The shell is over an inch in diameter. The present importation is the first into Milwaukee this year, although Captain Dreher has imported them in previous years and served them at special feasts.—[Milwaukee Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As is to be expected at this season of the year, many reports of losses by fire are coming to hand. Some of these losses are from the nature of the case, inevitable, but by far the greater proportion of them could be prevented by the exercise of common prudence. A later paper gives an account of the burning of a livery stable and the loss, by this fire, of five valuable trotters. There was no mystery about the origin of the fire. It was pure carelessness on the part of some person at present unknown. This party dropped a parlor match on the floor and was to heedless to pick it up. A horse stepped on this match, ignited it, and in less time than it takes to write about it the stable was in flames. With slight variations nearly every prominent paper has a similar story to tell. Heavy financial loss is involved and in many of the cases animals are fearfully tortured. Sometimes human lives are also sacrificed. These seem like severe penalties, but they are the result of the violation of certain natural laws which man cannot set aside. The only way to prevent their infliction is to be careful to avoid all causes of fires where the fires themselves are not desired.

Most of the steamers plying between Germany and this country bring, among other things, consignments of song birds, such as canaries and linnets. According to information given by a correspondent, there must have occurred the escape from some steamer inward bound, sailing close to the shore, of a large number of those songsters. In November, during gentle southerly weather, canaries and linnets came from seaward to the mainland on the south side of Long Island, between the Forge River and East Moriches Life Stations. Many must have quickly perished, but numerous others were captured. They were greatly fatigued, and famished for food and water. The correspondent who gives this information secured a canary which flew into his house. The bird is still in his possession, and has developed into a fine singer. Possibly the officers of some steamer inward bound from Germany may be able to recall the escape of the birds referred to. If so, it would be interesting to know at what distance from land they commenced their flight.

Tasmania has a climate favorable for the growth of apples. The producers grow only the varieties best fitted for a long journey and the requirements of the English market, and they are instructed and assisted by Government inspectors. The quantity sent to London last year was 200,000 bushels, and for the next season all the available space in the cool storage chambers of the steamships has been engaged. The freight charges are heavy—about $1.10 per bushel—but the fruit arrives in England at a time when no other apples are in the market. Pears and oranges have been sent successfully, but in small quantities, and an attempt will be made to put grapes on the London market in February. Honey is exported from New-Zealand, and arrangements have recently been made for supplies of black ducks, teal, and pigeons to arrive in London from New South Wales, during the months of January, February, and March, at the rate of 1,000 birds per week.

A serious famine prevails in Finland, and advices from several sources state that a large proportion of the inhabitants of that country are perilously near starvation. Two hundred thousand persons of a total population of 2,000,000 are entirely destitute, and before the winter ends it is expected that one-fourth of the whole number of inhabitants will be in a similar sad plight. The Finns have hard work to make a living at the best of times, because of the poor soil and rigorous climate. Last summer the potato and rye crops were either destroyed or seriously damaged by constant night frosts in July, August, and September. Many districts known to be in great distress are now isolated by snow and ice, and in others the inhabitants are existing on bread composed largely or wholly of birch bark. The Finnish Senate has voted several million marks for the relief of the sufferers, and a Government committee is trying to cope with the distress, but it is said further help is urgently needed by the people.

The Barzilians, now that they have a new form of government, have decided that they want a new capital. And, says the Argosy, they have gone about getting one in quite business-like fashion. None of the other cities of the republic suit them, so they propose to found and build one to order. A special commission has been appointed, consisting of five civil engineers, two astronomers, a naturalist, and an expert in hygiene. They hope to find a site that will possess such a combination of advantages that there will be nothing to hinder the new city's becoming the metropolis of South America. The result of this novel way of securing a capital for a country will be watched with interest. The summary manner in which the Brazilians have set about the matter reminds one of town building in the mining regions of the far West.

The financial value of technical training in the United States is illustrated by the fact that engineer officers of the navy frequently resign their commissions to accept profitable employment with large manufacturing concerns. A man armed with the training and technical education of a naval engineer can command in civil life a salary from two to five times as great as his pay in the navy. Engineers must serve for the greater part of their lives for less than $5,000 a year, and the number to pass $6,000 must be exceedingly small. The plums that await such men in civil life are of a sort to prove a serious temptation to all who feel the necessity of a large income, and it is only the case and dignity of a naval life that keep skilled engineers in the service.

The Rev. Father Callaghan of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, New York, has received a novel request from Hotel Keeper Dineen of Huron, South Dakota, through Father Brown of St. Vincent's Church, at Springfield, South Dakota. Mr. Dineen said he and neighbors wanted a car load of marriageable Irish girls shipped to Huron. Mr. Dineen said that husbands were as abundant as blackberries in July, and land could be had for the asking in South Dakota. Those who were not anxious to marry at once could get steady employment and good wages for an indefinite period.

Engulfed in a Glacier.

By the friction of the lowermost portions of the glacier over its rocky bed, together with the rise in temperature in the milder belt below the snow line, vast caverns are melted. These caverns have been explored at the immense risk of the lives of the explorers, because the weight of the superincumbent may cause the collapse of the walls at any moment. In the year 1861 a couple on their bridal tour visited the Mer de Glace, and feeling, no doubt, that nothing in nature could interrupt such happiness as theirs, ventured into one of these caverns. They had barely entered the first arch, the husband supporting the young wife over the slippery surface of the floor, when there was a dull roar, a flash of broken ice-particles in the morning sun, and the poor lovers were entombed. Their bodies, clasped in each others arms, were found some two years later, at the foot of the glacier, in a perfect state of preservation. The young wife's face was lifted toward the bended face of her husband, with a touching expression of trust in his courage and strength to save her from the impending doom. Even the rough guides shed tears as they beheld this solemnly beautiful picture in death.—Demorest's Magazine.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The mother tongue is probably the language of Mars.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

When one woman praises another, folks think she is sarcastic.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use Brown's Bronchial Troches. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began by thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

Clothes may not make the man, but suits make the lawyer.

Disease is unnatural and is but the proof that we are abusing Nature. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome this abuse.

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard-boiled egg.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Fame is a bright robe; but it soon wears out at the elbows.

Mr. Wm. Wade
Of Lowell.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED

Good Appetite and Good Health Restored by HOOD'S

Mr. Wm. Wade, the well known boot and shoe dealer at 17 Merrimack St., near the Postoffice, Lowell, says:

"When I find ***a good thing*** I feel like praising it, and I know from personal experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fine medicine. I have for a good many years been seriously troubled with

Distress in My Stomach

and indigestion. I had medical advice, prescriptions and various medicines, but my trouble was not relieved. At last I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla and I must say ***the effect was surprising.*** Soon after I began taking it I found great relief, and now

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

eat without having that terrible distress. I also rest well at night and am in good health, for all of which I thank ***Hood's Sarsaparilla.***" Wm. Wade.

Hood's Pills are the best liver invigorator and cathartic. Purely vegetable.

"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 9.

SKATING
SLEDDING

THE RACKET

I take my pen in hand to let U Kno that we just received about 2800 yards of Ribbon (to be exact 2801 yards.) Stop short, now, and think what a big lot of ribbon that is; and when we tell U that U can buy it for less than it cost to make, now stop short and think again, and if U are YYs, U will buy ribbon enough to last a year. Nuf ced.

6000 YARDS.

Won't cover the spring 'o '93 Ginghams, Percals, Prints and Dress Goods and trimmings that are already here and open for your inspection Racket Prices.

2838 yards of Embroidery and Laces, just in, at prices that knock the persimmons.

Kom and C the Racket now.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Cal. Harper, of Bellefonte, was seen on our streets on Monday.

——Mr. John Mullen, of Renova, spent last Friday in Centre Hall.

——L. T. Munson, of Bellefonte, has received a clerkship in the World's Fair department.

——William Bitner, of Tusseyville, gave the REPORTER a call and had his label dated out.

——Mrs. James Krise, of Mifflinburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Shoop, at this place.

——Mr. John Slack, of Tusseyville, was a caller on Tuesday,—in spite of the icy roads.

——Miss Mabel Musser, of Millheim, was a visitor in Centre Hall several days last week.

——Charles W. Swartz and S. J. Wagner, of Tusseyville, spent a day or two in Harrisburg last week.

——Mrs. Aaron Harter and family left this, Thursday morning for Harrisburg, where they will now reside.

——Father Shires, of Sprucetown, had a paralytic stroke the other day—the second within a year.

——Mrs. R. B. Spangler, of Hastings arrived Wednesday for a visit with the family of her father-in-law, Mr. John Spangler.

——Miss Adaline Lyon, one of Bellefonte's bright little girls, spent several days with the family of Mr. Jacob Harpster.

——John M. Neubauer is the name of the new landlord to succeed Mr. Brandon at the Brockerhoff house, Bellefonte. He hails from Greensburg, Pa.

——Dr. H. S. Alexander, who is located at Potters Mills, was a caller at the REPORTER office this week. The Dr. is getting into a lucrative practice over there.

——Mr. Michael Willow left last Friday morning for Glen Rock, where he will remain some time with his daughter, Mrs. Rev. Curren.

——Justice Houseman, of Tussyville, gave us a pop visit, Friday; also our handsome young friend, merchant C. W. Swartz, from the same part of the kingdom.

——Mrs. Philip Mersinger, of Joliet, Illinois, arrived last Thursday, having been called home on account of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Margaret McCormick, of Potters Mills.

Columbus and His Whiskers.

An inquisitive critic of the Columbian stamps has made the rare discovery that, while in the one cent stamp Columbus is depicted in the act of sighting land, and with a clean shaven face, in the two cent stamp, he is represented on shore and in the possession of a full beard. As the two events are recorded as having occurred within twelve hours of each other, the critic is at a loss to account for the luxuriant growth of whiskers.

B. B. B.

This alliteration, B. B. B., stands for Big Boom for Bellefonte. For it is said the Collinses will soon start up their furnaces again, and intend, in addition, to put some new industry into the silent nail works. The Collinses are men of means and enterprise, and we hope they will start a B. B. B. that will be felt all over the C. C. C.—Centre County for Certain.

The Militia at the Inauguration.

Arrangements have been made for quarters for the members of the state militia who are to attend the inauguration of President elect Cleveland. Headquarters for Governor Pattison and staff will be at the Arlington hotel. The entire division will attend the inauguration.

Petty Cases.

Petty law cases pestered Jan. term of court. The judge reprimanded justices who allow such cases to come up.

LIQUOR LICENSES

SOME OF THE APPLICATIONS FILED.

The Number of Applicants Larger than in the Past—Twenty-Seven Now on the List.

The next local hitch will be for licenses. There are now twenty-seven on the list and it is not yet completed. There are many new applicants from all sections of the county and it will be interesting to note what disposition will be made of the same by court this year. Some will come out all right, a few may get refusals. The following is a list of all applications filed in the prothonotary's office for obtaining license in Centre county:

TAVERN.

Jas. Passmore,	2nd w,	Philipsburg.
Geo. E. Leister,	1st w,	"
Martha Ashcroft,	2nd w,	"
Wm. Parker,	2nd w,	"
Tattersall Ingram,	3rd w,	"
Simler and Slinger,	2nd w,	"
Geo. Uzzle,		Clarence, Pa.
Gotlieb Haag,	South w,	Bellefonte.
Jno. M. Neubauer,	"	"
W. L. Dagget,	West w,	"
W. W. Rishel,		Coburn.
D. L. Bartges,		Centre Hall.
Jeffry Hayes,		Rush twp.
J. G. Uzzle,		Snow Shoe.
James Redding,		"
Mary Nolen,		"
Jacob L. DeHass,		Howard.
D. H. Rhule,		Spring Mills.
Jesse Long,		Penns Cave.
G. J. Woodring,		Port Matilda.
Henry Robb,		Walker.
W. S. Musser,		Millheim.
Jas. A. Decker,		Pine Grove Mills.
Willis Weaver,		Millheim.
J. H. Odenkirk,		Old Fort.

WHOLESALE.

N. W. Eby,	Haines twp.
Jno. Anderson,	Bellefonte.
W. R. Haines,	Snow Shoe.

Death of Mrs. Neff.

At Gordon, Pa., on January 26th, 1893, of heart failure superinduced by pulmonary consumption, Mary J., wife of Rev. I. P. Neff, of Middleburg, aged 56 years, 9 months and 1 day.

Mrs. Neff went to her son, Heston L., at Gordon, Pa., about the middle of December, last, hoping for relief from the dread disease, but there was no escape, and she remained, patiently awaiting the summons with christian fortitude. Although away from home she was among friends, who smoothed her pillow and spread garlands of flowers in the path of her journey to that better land.

She was a daughter of Jacob Wolf, of Aaronsburg, and was a Christian lady of the broad and practical type. Her life was consecrated to the Master's work, and she was never weary of doing good. The funeral took place on Monday last, and her remains were laid to rest at Montoursville, by the side of an infant daughter.—Middleburg *Post*.

Rev. Neff, the bereaved husband, is a native of Centre Hall and a son of Maj. John Neff, dec'd.

A Big Water Fight.

About seven years ago the boro of Selinsgrove was red-hot over the question whether to go in debt and be bonded to possess itself of water works, and after a bitter fight it carried at the polls in favor of water works and the town got it. Ever since there have been expensive law suits arising out of this boro water question, and the lawsuits are still going on and the town is all torn up and nearly broken up from costs on account of years of litigation; the boro has already paid nearly as much for law as it has for water and the consequent taxation is making things worse. They must be having some restless characters in Selinsgrove.

Local Institute at Spring Mills.

The teachers of Potter, Gregg, Penn, Haines, and Miles townships, will hold a local institute in the Academy building at Spring Mills on Friday evening and Saturday, February 24th and 25th. Dr. D. M. Wolf will have charge of the institute, and teachers in neighboring townships will be benefitted by attending. Teachers from a distance will be entertained free, and a profitable time for all friends of education is anticipated. For further particulars apply to R. U. Bitner, C. E. Royer, P. W. Leitzell, or J. F. Zeigler, committee of arrangements.

The Cold Wave.

The cold wave that was reported middle of last week, coming from the north-west, made its appearance here on Friday afternoon, 3, about 4,30; the afternoon was fine and a bright sun began to turn the snow into slush, but soon a cool breeze manifested itself and before bed-time it was a howling storm full of icyness and kept up a free concert—a freeze concert we mean—all night and next day, Saturday.

Good Mill Property For Sale.

The Centre Hall Mills are offered at private sale. The location is one of the best in the county. Mill is kept running constantly, and a competent party can readily double the trade if desired. Trade in grain and coal included. Has all conveniences, siding, and only few rods from railroad station. Only reason for selling, to be relieved from business. If not sold, the mill can be rented for a term of years. tf

FINE AS SILK.

An Unprecedented Opportunity For the Boys.

Centre Hall with its fine scenery and other attractive emoluments, has no stream or water course near the town, and for a swim or a skate the boys have recourse to a stream about three miles from town. But with all these disadvantages at present, the boys now have as fine skating as any town in the country and they are not slow to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them. The ground is frozen hard to a considerable depth and the slight thaws and rains we had the last week or so has caused the surface water to run over the ground and gather in the hollows and low places, when the mercury took another drop, and the freeze-up that followed made acres of fine glassy ice, such as only can delight the hearts of the boys. Every field near the town has a large surface and good skating and every pair of skates in the town has been hunted up and put in repair.

Some of the old boys went out and showed the youngsters how they used to do it and they showed up well.

The streets and mountain roads are one sheet of ice and the coasting down the mountain is finer than ever known before. Large coasters start above town and run to the lower end of town. The sport is exhilerating and exciting, and the run is made at lightning speed. The coasters come down the mountain like a flash and seem only like a black streak.

It is dangerous, but fortunately no accident has occurred so far to mar the sport. In way of sport at present we have all that can be desired, and the boys are happy and taking advantage of the unprecedented opportunity of having the finest skating and coasting right in town.

Not Dead.

The proposed new industry for Centre Hall, of which mention was made in our last issue, in the shape of a new cheese factory and creamery, is not dead yet, as we are reliably informed by one of the prominent movers and promoters of the scheme. Though inactive at present, and some not favorable to the industry doing all possible, as with every enterprise, to defeat its purpose, it is only a question of time when we shall have the new enterprise and the public benefitted in every particular. The industry proposed is of such a nature that the town and county alike would be materially benefitted thereby, but as with all public enterprises there are always some who oppose, seemingly so, for the only reason of being croakers. Every town and community has its moss-backs, and Centre Hall is no exception.

Will not Starve.

When they talk of erecting a big cheese factory at Centre Hall you can make up your mind we are not going to starve yet even if the potatoes are frozen in over half the cellars—we can get along on cheese, thank the cows. While talking of cheese we may as well allude to the fact that there is a great variety of him, to suit every nationality and tongue. We have the Sweitzerkaes, Stink-kaes, Haffe-kaes, Schmierkaes, Deutscherkaes, Handkaes, English cheese, goat cheese, and cream cheese, good cheese, bad cheese, clean cheese, dirty cheese, and also the cheese parer, found in every locality, who has an unpleasanter smell than any of the varieties aforesaid.

He'll Have an Awful Time Proposing.

A young man residing near McAllisterville, Juniata county, says the Juniata *Tribune*, called on his sweetheart a few nights ago, and on account of the extremely cold weather was invited to stay until morning. All the spreads from an adjoining room were placed on his bed to make him warm and comfortable, but by a painful mistake he was escorted to the bed which had been robbed of its coverings. The young man spent the remainder of the night shivering between two sheets and was almost frozen in the morning. He was too bashful to make the mistake known and it took him several hours in front of the cooking stove to thaw out.

Confined to the House.

Our townsman Simon Harper is laid up from some hip trouble that has disabled him for a week, symptoms having shown themselves for some months, and is unable to walk.

Seriously Ill.

Edward, the youngest son of John Foreman, about a mile east of Centre Hall, is quite seriously ill of pneumonia. He is not improving and his condition is serious.

The Third Death.

At Rebersburg, Sunday, January 30th, another of Daniel Condo's children was buried, the third since last December. We did not learn of what disease these children died.

——This cold weather makes heavy clothing a necessity for comfort, and the question arises where can it be procured at a low figure and at the same time receive goods that are not shoddy. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonre, keeps just such a line, and when a purchase is made of him satisfactory returns can be relied upon.

A SACRILEGE.

Some Miscreant Purloined Rev. Davis' Rooster.

During his discourse on Tuesday evening in the Evangelical church, Rev. Davis alluded to the astounding fact in proof of the sinfulness of this world by stating that some miscreant had invaded his preacher-teaser and took therefrom a fine blooded rooster, and purloined it for his own individual and personal use. We can have no doubt but that the Rev's rooster has already graced the pot-pie of a family circle, and the bones picked carefully. It was a dispisable act of the party who took unto himself the property of Rev. Davis, and he should have injected into his veins the bicloride solution of the scriptures. The rooster may also have gone out to do society and will return when the proper time arrives.

Half-rate Tickets for Clergymen on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pursuing the policy inaugurated last year, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is supplying regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel with clerical orders entitling the holders to tickets at half-rates over its entire system. These tickets are purchasable by any clergyman exhibiting a "clerical order," and they may be bought to any station on the Pennsylvania system, both east and west of Pittsburg, at one-half the regular rates. Under this arrangement clergymen may secure half-rates to Chicago during the World's Fair, and there can be no doubt that a great many of them will avail themselves of the opportunity. The inauguration of this liberal privilege by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company last year met with hearty appreciation at the hands of the ministers of all denominations, and its continuance this year will be especially well received by reason of the advantages it carries in connection with the World's Fair.

Spot the Scamp.

An exchange says another swindler is working the country districts. His game is a new one and the farmers bite at it. The scamp says he is a representative of a co-operative store which sells groceries, dry goods, tools, etc., to farmers at wholesale prices. To get the benefit of the store the farmer is required to pay a fee of sixty cents a year, or one dollar in advance for two years. It is a slick game, and as the fellow who is working it is a slick talker, many farmers are parting with their $1 bills to get advantage of the co-operative store. The store exists only in the brains of the agent and he is a fraud.

To Be Married.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Cora L. H. Weber and Mr. J. O. Hoffer, at the First Reformed church, Tenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, on this, Thursday evening, February 9th. The groom is a former boy of our locality and a son of Mr. George Hoffer, who resided just on the edge of town, but now located at Huntingdon. "Ollie," as he is more familiarly khown, is engaged in the mercantile tailoring business on Ninth street, Philadelphia, and is flourishing.

Far In the Lead.

Twenty million passengers were handled at the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania railroad during 1892. This is in brief the summary of the greatest volume of passenger business ever transacted out of any railroad depot in the United States and places the Pennsylvania far in the lead of all competing lines in the record of the official metropolitan stations.

The Coldest of All.

A subscriber writing to the REPORTER among other things tells how cold it was recently in his locality—the thermometer showing eight feet below zero. Gosh, eight feet below zero, who ever endured that much?

Beats the Record.

We have been favored with seven weeks of pretty fair sleighing in this section without interruption up to this time, yet in all there has not been over six inches of snow. This beats the record, and the end is not yet.

Union County Deaths.

In West Buffalo, January 29, Mr. Samuel Kauffman, aged 80 years, 5 months and 6 days.

In Mifflinburg, January 29, Joshua Weiser, aged 69 years, 8 months and 3 days.

Will Meet in the Lutheran Church.

The Society of Christion Endeavor will hold their meeting in the Sabbath school room of the Lutheran church on next Sabbath evening at a quarter before six o'clock.

Injured While Coasting.

Charles, a son of James Coldren, while coasting down the mountain on Tuesday night was thrown with such force from the sled that he sustained a severe fracture of the collar bone.

Most people overlook the quality when looking out for low-priced articles now-a-days. Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts maintain a high standard of excellence. Price 10 cents.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Going to be a Hot Fight.—Nominations of the Democrats and Republicans of Bellefonte.

Both parties in Bellefonte have stripped for a fight, at the coming local election, and the kettle is already boiling furiously. The Democrats have nominated the following boro ticket: Burgess, J. C. Meyer, Esq; Assistant Burgess, Mitch Cunningham; Poor Overseer, John Keichline; Tax Collector, Hugh Taylor; Treasurer, A. C. Mingle; Auditor, James W. Alexander; High Constable, James Sanders. This is a strong ticket and will give the Republicans a heap of trouble. To knock the above they have put up: Burgess, Hard Harris; Assistant Burgess, C. Richard; Tax Collector, S. D. Ray; Treasurer, C. F. Cook; Overseer, James McClure; Auditor, H. B. Pontius.

This is a pretty fair ticket, but Republican rule in Bellefonte has never been satisfactory and the better class of Republicans prefer Democrats for boro officials.

How to Restore Steel Pens.

Joseph Gillott, a member of the well known firm of makers of steel pens, who is at present visiting this country, says that a steel pen will last for months with careful use. "If your pen gets scratchy and doesn't write well," he further asserts, "don't cast it aside for a new one. That is all folly. The pen is not worn out, but simply tired. Give it a rest for a day or two; then hold it in a gaslight for perhaps fifteen seconds, not longer, and resume your writing. If you are not pleasantly surprised at the results, I'll set myself down as a poor prophet."

Our County Finances.

The annual statement as put out in our last issue by authority of the commissioners makes a healthy exhibit and speaks well for the board of commissioners. It is a far better showing tha under the late Henderson regime which the REPORTER was mainly instrumental in cleaning out.

Our county now has some $6000 in its favor, in spite of extraordinary expenditures in the past year under the new ballot law. The previous board managed to sink a surplus and pile up a debt. The present Democratic board has reversed this—sinking the debt and piling up a surplus.

Lock Haven Market.

Last week's Lock Haven market: Butter, 30 cents per pound; eggs, 32 to 35 cents per dozen; chickens, 45 to 60 cents per pair; turkeys, 14 cents per pound; potatoes 85 cents per bushel; apples, 20 to 25 cents per peck; apple butter, 12 cents per quart; celery, 5 cents per stalk; turnips, 75 cents per bushel; saur kraut, 10 cents per quart; lard, 12 cents per pound by the can.

Obtained a Verdict.

In the case of Henry Krumrine vs. John Rossman, Daniel Bartges, P. E. Grenoble and Eva Weaver, trading as Grenoble Store Co., tried in court last week, plaintiff obtained a verdict for $1,718 38. This was one of a number of suits arising out of a reckless manner of doing business by which innocent parties were bankrupted mislead by sham credit.

Public Sales.

B. F. Arney, Potter, March 15.

Daniel Runkle, dec'd, Gregg, February 16.

D. C. Keller, Potter, March 17.

Wm. Goodhart, Gregg, March 18.

Wm. Sholl, east of Centre Hall, March 28.

M. S. Hettinger, Farmers Mills, March 21.

I. A. Sweetwood, Georges Valley, March 3.

Dehorning Cattle.

Emanuel Harter, of Miles, thinks dehorning cattle is the proper thing, that it does not cause them much pain and has had the operation performed on all his cattle, sawing the horns off close to the head.

Fell on the Ice.

Last Monday morning Mrs. S. H. Knepley was severely injured by passing from her home to the dairy wagon. She stepped on the treacherous ice, slipped, and struck her head and injured herself quite severely.

Sentenced.

Henry Musser, of Milesburg, who was convicted of libel in the courts of Centre county, was sentenced on Friday afternoon to a fine of $100.00 and costs of prosecution.

Disease Among Animals.

Dr. Riter, veterinary surgeon, informs us that quite a number of hogs are taking pneumonia and many horses are troubled with distemper.

Will Remain at Millheim.

Prothonatary Smith will not move to Bellefonte, he has concluded to live at Millheim during his term.

Prices Reduced.

C. P. Long is selling winter goods at reduced prices to reduce the stock to get ready for spring goods.

Marriage Licenses Granted.

The following is the list of marriage licenses granted by Recorder Rupp during the past week:

Geo. B. Stover, - - - - Livonia.
Florence A. Adams. - - - "
B. C. Bloom, - - - State College.
Ida E. Krebs, - - - - " "
Milton Royer, - - - Bellefonte.
Elia Murray, - - - - Milesburg.
Joe Hamzih, - - - - Clearfield.
Sarah Barka, - - - - - "
Samuel W. Holt, - - Union twp.
Mary L. Stere, - - - Unionville.
Wm. J. Daugenbaugh, Port Matilda.
Sarah J. Spotts, - - " "
James A. Cowher, - Taylor twp.
Effie C. Herdman, - - " "

For Sale.

A stock of salable merchandise, located at Colyer's Mills. A No. 1 location for a store. Reason for selling, other business. For further particulars, call on or address,

C. W. SWARTZ,
feb2-2t Tusseyville, Pa.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte.

Did Not Come Off.

The great shooting match between C. K. Sober and Frank Troxel did not come off, Mr. Troxell failing to put in an appearance.

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot, with stable, etc., at Centre Hall station is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

Water Supply Increased.

Last week's rains and thaws have helped the water supply some—streams are high from surface water.

Musical College.

The spring term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address,

HENRY B. MOYER,
feb9-3t Freeburg, Pa.

Will Move to Williamsport.

Late railroad agent Katherman, of this place, we understand will flit to Williamsport next week, where he has a new position.

Ask for Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder, prepared by A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md. Accept no substitute. All the dealers keep it. Price 25 cents per package of one pound, full weight.

——Appleton muslin 7 cents per yard at C. P. Long & Co.

——Save 25 per cent on dishes at C. P. Long & Co.

——All persons owing coal bills will please call and settle before Feb. 10. Coal is cash. KURTZ & SON.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

——Good sugar syrup 5 cents per pound at C. P. Long & Co.

——Table oil cloth 23 cents per yard C. P. Long & Co.

——Eggs 28 cents, lard 9 cents at C. P. Long & Co.

——Granulated sugar 6 cents per pound. 3 pounds good mixed candy for 25 cents at C. P. Long & Co.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	70
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats new	32
Barley	40
Buckwheat	40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	26
Lard	9
Shoulders	9
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	6

LADIES', MISSES'.....
.....AND CHILDREN'S

COATS

at great reductions.

Muffs, Clouds, Boas, Leggins and seasonable goods in great variety.

FUR RUGS, TABLE COVERS.

Lace and Heavy Curtains and the little sash draperies.

Try Hayne's wood gloss and save money.

A fine line of
MEN'S NECK WEAR
Night Shirts, Etc.

Carmans.